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For Zion's Herald.

"INERTIA AND THEOLOGY." MR. EDITOR:-As you have given your readers my digest of Dr. Warren's articles in the Quarterly Review, I would be happy to present through your would do with modesty, knowing we have many veterans in the Methodist church holding essentially the view? But we simply insist, at this point, that the same sentiments, from whom I would prefer to hear.
Since the presentation of that bold article by W. W. Patten, of Chicago, Ill., in our Quarterly of October, been laid aside by "the father of Methodist theologhave given light on this subject. I speak but what is known to hundreds, when I say that in the unpublished lectures of Dr. Dempster there are syllogisms which would scatter to the winds the German cob-

To prevent the "impending revolution in Anglo-Saxon theology," we propose to begin where Dr. Warren's articles leave off. The method he presents to compel the materialist to admit the existence of a spiritual principle in man, by regarding the voice of sness as reliable as the voice of sense, we consider as the proper standpoint for the survey of the field of metaphysics. As consciousness is that faculty or "condition of the mind in which it is cognizant of its own operations,"\* here, certainly, we should come for light in the investigation of our mental phenomena, instead of arguing with Prof. Upham, that the mind has its laws for the doctrine of God's prescience, or atttempting, with Dr. Wayland, to introduce the various mental faculties by pointing to the glimmer-ing indications of intellect exhibited by the calf and the dog. If, instead of arguing on all subjects from some chosen dogma, men had always recurred to the region of the known, the predestinarian controversy ould not have vexed the Christian world as it has. If the question concerning liberty and necessity had been made a matter of fact, and an appeal made directly to consciousness, the matter must have been

But how are we, by the guidance of consciousness, to compel our opponents to concede that man is possessed of a spiritual principle? All that we learn from consciousness is, that we somehow come into possession of an indubitable conviction, in connection with every sensation, perception or other operation of the mind, that this is an operation of a spiritual agent. We cannot say that we are directly conscious of our own existence; but for this existence, whether material or spiritual, consciousness only gives us the statement of another faculty, which Dr. Reid begs leave to call "Suggestion," Prof. Upham calls Original Suggestion, and Dr. Wayland Intuitive Cognition, while Cousin and others have given it the name of Reason, in distinction from Reasoning. With consciousness, then, as our interpreter, philosophers tell us that this variously named faculty gives us, with such authority that we cannot doubt it, the idea that all our mental phenomena have a subjective, spiritual substratum. This, while we cannot demonstrate it, lief." But till then we are not prepared for such we receive as we do the mathematical axioms, from the same faculty. And, finding our experience in the same faculty. And, finding our experience in this matter to accord with the general faith of the glory by attributing the "natural abnormalities to family, we are ready to consider that man negligent of introspection, or possessed of perverted intuitive cognition," who can attribute his mental phenomena to material organization; and we see no reason why such a man may not be a materialist with impunity. He is cut off from the only source of positive instruction on the subject of ontology; and, for all we can see, is at liberty to drift whithersoever his imagination may carry him. The case is very different with us who listen to the voice of " reason." We are not only under obligation to believe in our own spirituality, but we must accept every other suggesion of this faculty. We heartily endorse the follow ing language of Cousin: "The office of philosophy is to reproduce in its scientific formula the pure faith of the human race: this faith alone, but this faith in all its parts. And its peculiar characteristic is to build ontology on psychology, to pass from the one to the other by the aid of a faculty which is both psychological and ontological, subjective and objective at once. This faculty is reason, which, from the bosom of consciousness, extends to the infinite." The manner in which this faculty leads us to the infinite is made very plain by Dr. Wayland in his treatise on the "Elements of Intellectual Philosophy." This is done by suggesting to us such ideas as space, duration, power and cause, which at once overwhelm the mind with boundless space, endless duration, and exhaustless power. Again, conditioned by the consciousness of the operations of our moral nature, this faculty suggests to us the ideas of right and wrong, of justice and goodness; and these, like its other suggestions, are absolute or boundless ideas. These, extending to where the mind can follow them no further, meet in the infinite. And with attributes corresponding to these and other original suggestions, Let it not be thought that this view is in any way

in conflict with the fact that the human mind first received its knowledge of God by a direct manifestation of himself to our first parents, and that this knowledge might have been retained by tradition. The child is generally introduced to the mathematical axioms in the school-room, yet no one will dispute that these are legitimate ideas of intuition.

The idea of a God being thus an intuition, and not an induction or deduction starting from the inertia of matter, if Dr. Warren will accept this intuition as a part of our " religious phenomena," we shall be agreed on a starting point in our polemic or apologetic theology, and shall be able to account scien tifically for the world's general "faith in God, cherished for six thousand years," which, all must agree, is not attributable to the cogency of philosophic proofs;" and together we may smile at the credulous student of Anselm, Mendelssohn and Des Cartes, nor tremble at the caveat of Pearson, Thompson and Tullock, that "no strictly logical demonstration of the being of God can be constructed." We ask no monstrations of our indubitable intuitions.

But, while we may thus agree, I must differ from the Doctor when he intimates that the "orthodox theory" of the relation of God to the natural world "belies universal human belief." He has already admitted that theologians have held and advocated this theory (and certainly not contrary to their own belief); and he cannot be ignorant that there are many men of intelligence instructed not only in theology, but, to some extent, in natural science, who still hold this theory. And he knows that while these we readily admit. The child may kick the stone on may use language on other subjects which might be consistent with the dynamic theory, they do it as astronomers talk of the rising and setting of the sun, for they are always consistent when they treat the matter scientifically. There is no event for which the Methodist church will have reason to cherish more profound gratitude, than that God in his providence placed at the head of her infant theological schools "the sound logician" and distinguished metaphysician, Dr. Dempster, holding, as he did so eminently, the orthodox theory of the divine energy directly exerted in nature, while there is such a tendency to materialism among men of learning. Is it

advantages of our Biblical Institutes, and who have been truthfully said to respect and admire the Doctor while not a few of them almost adored him, could endorse his views on this subject, and that contrary to their own belief? Or have these been driven to skepticism "through reaction," as Dr. W. W. Pat-

But, turning from these, who may have been instructed in "philosophy falsely so called," let us place of the subject, and had hoped that the pen which had this theory beside "the world's general faith in God cherished for six thousand years." We need hardly ical schools in America" for the golden harp, would pause to mention that those who lost, or never learned the true ideas of the one infinite and holy God, always attributed the phenomena of the material world to the direct action of their deities, and that the Jews accounted diseases as direct punishments from him whom their poets described as holding the waters But I have not appeared before you to express regrets that others have not done the work I now was superadded to the pure intuition of the ever present Cause; but there it lay like a diamond amid rubbish, and

> "Even the poor Indian," with untutored mind. At the risk of being tedious on this point, we beg leave to quote again from that distinguished author who tells us that "the office of philosophy is to reproduce the pure faith of the human race." When clearing himself of the imputation of pantheism, he shows us that he is equally clear of presenting, as a God, " a solitary monarch exiled beyond the limits of creation on a desert throne of a silent Eternity," leaving creation to carry on its own operations by some inconceivable power. And he says: "Be tween these two abysses the good sense of the human family has long pursued its path; far from systems and from schools, the human race has long believed with equal certainty in God and in the world. It believes in the world as a real and permanent effect, which it refers to a cause, not an impotent and contradictory cause, which, forsaking its effect, would thus destroy it, but to a cause which constantly producing and reproducing, deposits its strength and its beauty without ever exhausting them in its work; it believes in the world as an aggregate of phenomena, which would cease to exist the moment the eternal substance should cease to sustain them; it believes in the world as a visible manifestation of a hidden principle which speaks to it beneath this vail, and which it adores in nature and its own consciousness This is what, as a mass, the human race believes.' Yet that peculiar sensitiveness which revolts at the idea of a holy God exerting his power to transform the filth of the street into lovely flowers,

"To comfort man, to whisper hope, Whene'er his faith is dim,"

may pity all this ignorance which " traces all abnormalities in nature to immediate divine volitions." If any one is ready to prove that such belief as this does not consist with the "world's general faith in God cherished for six thousand years," or that the world has held, as a mass, other beliefs which give the lie to these ideas of God, so generally entertained, then we shall give up the orthodox theory as one that "belies" human experience or "universal human be-

thrusts at the theory. we consider them as the result of dynamic forces, so long as we admit "the absolute dependence of the world," with all its forces, "upon the divine will, both as to the commencement and continuation of its existence." Of course, if we carry the theory out so as to make every one of these forces identical with the human spirit in substance, efficiency and accountability, so that while it is absolutely dependent it may come into "the relation of antagonism" to God, ther may we charge all the irregularities of nature to some abuse of the power entrusted to these moral agents for which they must finally be accountable. But who can point us to the Eden from which these fell? If there are any formations in the natural world that are unworthy of their Creator, or that would dim the glory of Him who first called matter into being, if attributed to his immediate agency, these must be chargeable to some moral agency which has come into a "relation of antagonism" to the Creator to destroy the beauty and order of his work. How far does this fall short of "Lord Monboddo's wild and heathenish fancy?" This surely would be admitting " dandelions and cabbage-heads as well as mosquitoer and crocodiles to the rank of spirits." The difference between the logical consequences of this system and the concessions which some advocates of the ortho dox theory have unnecessarily made, is very insig nificant. While the one class have been ready to ad mit dogs and horses to heaven, the other, that divine power may not be defiled with gross matter, are wil ling to revive the Gnostic error, and must in justice consign to future retribution many of the inferior ar imal and vegetable agents on account of their "an tagonism" to their Creator.

It will be readily seen that, from our starting point there is no bridge over the chasm between human beings and the inferior animal and vegetable kingdoms, except the slender thread of analogy. Our conscious ness cannot penetrate the sides of the oak and the crocodile to search for the intuition of their individ uality; and into this region we can only go with the materialist as a matter of speculation, since he cannot demonstrate to us that any inferior animal or vegetable is or is not a free agent. When we are warn out into the field of natural science to meet the rising tide of materialism, we can only answer, We feel n obligation to leave the region of the known to gathe imaginary phenomena to account for a chimerica theory or to oppose one. When the first fact in natural science is presented that cannot be accounted for consistently with the theory of the direct exertion of the divine agency in nature, we shall stand ready to halance facts.

In the meantime we call attention to the fact that our theology must always be more dependent on our metaphysics than it is on natural or physical science. And, furthermore, unless our intuitive suggestions are regarded as axiomatic, we have no safeguard from skepticism in the investigation of any science. Whether the revelations of our original suggestion be true or false, we can never demonstrate; yet, unless we believe them, we can demonstrate nothing else; and if it were possible to suppose us created with natures adapted to give us the ideas of matter and spirit which we have, while no such beings existed, we nevertheless must believe that these do exist. That the intuitive faculty may be perverted or neglected, which he stubbed his toe, and the savage may break and stamp upon the arrow that has caused him pain, each satisfied with secondary causes; yet when this faculty is developed, it is ever bringing us, objectively, toward the infinite, and would ultimately us in pantheism, but for the conviction, coming from the same authority, of our own individuality.

Nearly all brave men have been of finely organ ized and thereby nervous temperament. Julius Cæsar was nervous, so was Bonaparte, so was Nelson. The Duke of Wellington saw a man turn pale as supposable that all the students who have enjoyed the

EVENING SHADES ARE GENTLY FALLING.

BY L. J. H. FROST. Evening shades are gently falling
Round the weary feet of day;
Voices of the night are calling
To the sunbeams, "Come away;
For we fain o'er earth would wander,

For we fain o'er earth would wander,
Coming unto mortals near,
Whispering, precious time ne'er squander,
For each fleeting hour is dear.
Human life is brief at longest,
Closing with each dying day!
Then with thine own soul be honest,
Soon from earth thou'it pass away:
Night will hide each earthly sorrow,
Cover every human woe;
And the sunbeams on the morrow
Quietly will come and go;
Yes! oft-times upon the morrow
Will the sunbeams go and come,
While they look on pain and sorrow,
Shading many a saddened home."

On the morrow, 'mid the billows,
Will the dancing sunbeams lave;
Then they'll sleep upon the willows,
Over many a new made grave;
Sleep, till wakened by the voices,
Calling them from earth away,
To that land where man rejoices
In one bright, eternal day!
But I hear the "voices" calling
To the trembling sunbeams—"Come,"
While the tears of cite are falling.

To the trembling sunboams—"Come While the tears of eve are falling, And the night winds plaintive moan. Yet there is a brighter motrow, When the sunbeams ne'er shall fade; For no earthly crime or sorrow
Will night's mantle need to shade.

-The Christian Era.

For Zion's Herald, SUNDAY FISHING.

We have heard much about the Sabbath in the my. The enlightened Christian sentiment of the age has acted as a wholesome restraint on the recksness of military commanders in the matter of keepng the Sabbath. It has gone even further,-it has manded, and justiy too, that those in authority hould exert their influence, and use their power, in and also encourage the proper observance of the Sabbath among all classes. We are happy to learn the

That institution is the New England fishing business, would be absent. especially the so called "mackerel fleet." I am not men in the fishing business. It is generally estimated instruction from society in general by circumscribing twenty hands; twelve hands to each vessel is a fair not demand a reform. estimate; that will give 12,000 habitual Sabbath oreakers on the coast of New England. Most every vessel carries from one to four boys under the age of fifteen; let us make the average ratio of boys as three to two vessels, and we have 1500 young boys who, for five or six months, are educated by this institution in moral effects of such training on so many boys. Most of these probably attend the Sunday School during the winter; but what an effectual check their sun mer training must give to that of the winter. Should some of them in after life become Christians, and keep the commandments, would they not be looked upor as miracles of grace? The aspect of this gigantic form of iniquity is threatening to the morals and peace of that part of the inhabitants of New England whos homes are by the "haven of ships." A mere glance at some of the evils connected with this sin of fishing on the Sabbath will convince any candid mind of the truth of our apprehensions. In the first place, it demoralizes all who are guilty of it; secondly, it has the elements of perpetuity in it. Thousands of boys of tender age are yearly inducted into this science of systematically breaking the Sabbath; a large numher of these hove will follow it up for a lifetime. Third ly, ordinary methods of reforming men do not reach their case: Sunday fishermen do not hear the gospe preached, for they are out at sea, fishing,-and when n harbor, or at home, the church and preaching has no charms for them. If during a season of religious interest they are attracted to the house of God, and are wrought upon by the Spirit, many of them will vacillate between the profits accruing from Sunday fishing, and the peace of pardoned sin, and the latter is usually sacrificed to the former. Fourthly, it re acts upon the owners of vessels. These, perhaps, are after all the chief sinners. I am credibly informed that there are owners of vessels who will utterly refuse to employ a captain unless he pledges himself to fish on Sundays. Fifthly, it casts a reflection on those good men who control the remaining two thirds of the fleet of Sabbath keeping vessels. Sixthly, it is exceedingly annoying to those men who do not make ractice of fishing on the Sabbath; it requires much race betimes to resist the temptation. Besides, Sun day fishermen are a nuisance when they come into the harbor; they assume the privilege of cleaning the bottoms of their vessels at low water on Sundays (perhaps at meeting time), packing up and stowing way the fish, and doing sundry things annoying to all good people, and disgraceful to civilization. The endency of Sunday fishing is to evil, and nothing but evil; the reputation, as well as the morals of New

England suffer on account of this sin. But what is the remedy? We will suggest a fer things only, with the hope that others will take up the matter, and carry out the reform in good earnest. Let the pulpit speak out boldly and fearlessly; there is no danger now in plain dealing. Brethren. do your duty now in exposing this specific form of inquity; let there be organized labor on the part of revalent. Let the masters and crews of vessels be vised personally. By all means go to the owners of the essels; these can do more than all the rest—they are the most influential and most interested party-one word from them will put a stop to the business at once. I have heard of a poor widow woman who owned a share in a fishing vessel, that refused to re-ceive that part of the dividend due her from fish aught on the Sabbath. What a rebuke to rich owners! Let the vessels be furnished with religious literature; put tracts into every man's berth, in the cabin and in the forecastle; it would pay to employ a colporteur for the fishing fleet; a tract on Sunday shing, written by a skillful hand, similar to one on Sabbath whaling, by Rev. T. Coan, missionary to the Sandwich Islands, would do much good.

The localities where this sin is most prevalent are on the south side of Cape Cod, and all the way on the coast of the Atlantic from Boston to Nova Scotia.

Many are the invisible impressions of the invisible impressions of the coast of the Atlantic from Boston to Nova Scotia. on the south side of Cape Cod, and all the way on the coast of the Atlantic from Boston to Nova Scotia. Gloucester takes the lead—is the banner town—Provincetown, Truro and Wellfleet are happily exempt from this sin. The first and last of these are the most flourishing towns on the Cape. Truro suffers from local causes. There is an observable difference in the G. A. SILFVERSTEN.

For Zion's Herald. PEWED CHURCHES.

The restraints of religious instruction are of no trifling importance; they often result in constraints to forsake sin and to walk in paths of righteousness. The church injures herself by not adopting a kind and sympathetic policy toward those who are without her pale. This class are often generous in their support of free institutions, but who would contribute little

Frequently the first gatherings of a society in some hall or public building is much better sustained than old ones in pewed houses. The reason is apparent. In the first instance, there is a manifest freedom, sociality of feeling and interest; in the latter case, in a pewed bouse there is a feeling of restraint, of exclusiveness and officiousness about things which makes an outsider, especially a poor person, feel he is not at

Pewed churches, when held as private property, preclude the possibility of reaching the masses. A popular writer, speaking on this point, says, " Protes tant churches are so sadly obnoxious to this charge, that thousands of the poor in spirit and in purse are kept from the worship of God, and driven to infidelity by no other means. A serious charge, but one which cannot be gainsayed, and which few reflective

persons will call in question."

A large portion, if not all our chapels, embrace in their-structure funds contributed by persons from abroad, or outside the parish; and in addition there are individuals among the poor at home who have given their mites to help make up the thousands of dollars thus invested. These contributions were made for a public benevolent purpose. But when these edifices were finished, they were cut up into private concerns—the pews being sold to those who would pay most for them. Thus the money donated by benevolent persons from abroad and by the poor at home, is swallowed up by the pew holders, and thereby perverted from its legitimate use. Those who paid loing away with the sin of official Sabbath breaking, ten, twenty, or fifty dollars get nothing for their money-not even a place to stand or kneel in the house without meeting an extra demand therefor, or esults; much has been done, but the end is not yet of being regarded as a beneficiary. This is the way come. We are not yet a Sabbath keeping nation. the poor are robbed in the house of their confessed There is still room for improvement, and scope for friends. Those individuals, good meaning people, no doubt, who control the pews, monopolize several seats It is not perhaps generally known that there is a | in the most eligible part of the chapel, whereas if the reat New England institution, with millions of capi- seats were free, they could control no more than they al invested in it, and employing upwards of 20,000 actually occupy, and the remainder might, and probmen, which does not, as a whole, respect the Sabbath. ably would, be taken up by persons who otherwise

The private pew system is a prolific source of evil. n possession of any statistics, and hence cannot esti- It fosters pride and religious aristocracy; it robs many mate with accuracy. My statements are based upon of the means of grace by making them too dear for personal observation, and the opinion of experienced them to buy; it takes off the restraints of religious that fully two thirds of the vessels engaged in mack- its blessings to a few, and it makes salaried ministers erel fishing desecrate the Sabbath by working on that of the popular class in constant demand, while it re day. I consider myself not far from the truth, if I pudiates the services of the plainer, but no less subout that two thirds to one thousand vessels. Now, a stantial teachers. We would therefore submit the mackerel fisherman carries all the way from six to question, whether the vital interests of the church do

SOMEBODY'S DARLING.

Into a ward of the whitewashed halls,
Where the dead and dying lay,
Wounded by bayonets, shells, and balls,
Somebody's darling was borne, one day—
Somebody's darling, so young and so brave,
Wearing yet on his pale, sweet face.

oon to be hid by the dust of the grave,
The lingering light of his boyhood's face. Matted and damp are the curls of gold.

Matted and damp are the curls of gold,
Kissing the snow of that fair young brow
Pale are the lips of a delicate mould—
Somebody's darling is dying now.
Back from his beautiful blue-veined brow,
Brush all the wandering waves of gold;
Cross his hands on his botom now,
Somebody's darling is still and cold.

Kiss him once for somebody's sake,
Murmur a prayer soft and low;
One bright curl from its fair mates take,
They were somebody's pride, you know;
Somebody's hand hath rested there,
Was it a mother's soft and white,
And have the lips of a sister fair
Been hantized in their wayer of light 1

Been baptized in their waves of light ? God knows best! he was somebody's love;
Somebody's heart enshrined him there;
Somebody waited his name above,
Night and morn, on the wings of prayer.
Somebody wept when he marched away,
Looking so handsome, brave and grand;
Somebody's kiss on his forehead lay,
Somebody clung to his parting hand.

Somebody's waiting and watching for him-Yearning to hold him again to her heart; And there he lies, with his blue eyes dim, And the smiling, childlike lips apart. Tenderly bury the fair young dead, Carve on the wooden slab at his head, "Somebody's darling slumbers here.

> For Zion's Herald. MARKS OF THE LORD JESUS.

BY THRACE TALMON. God often honors those who assume little in hi hurch with especial marks from his own hand. Not those who sit on the uppermost seats are most likely to be thus distinguished by the omniscient eye which pierces through all surface seemings even to the lepths. Whoever suffers in Christ's name bears these " marks of the Lord Jesus." Every conscientious soldier who gives himself to the liberation of the oppressed, and thereby receives injury, bears in his body, like Paul, the distinguishing imprint copied from the cross; for is it not written, "Insamuch a ye have done it unto one of the least of these my disciples, ve have done it unto me."

Dear reader, permit me to tell you that in the Sab-bath School class to which I alluded "in my last," is a returned soldier who bears one of the indelible marks of the Master whom he professes to serve Yet he is as self-abnegating as though he never faced the rebellious host, and rarely hazards an opinion inless asked, albeit the teacher belongs to the weaker side of the human family. You never know what one is made of until he is brought to " the times which try men's souls." Adverse emergencies are the test of our quality, for the fire best trieth every man's 'Here is the patience of the saints." says John in the vision; "here are they that keep the commandments of God and the faith of Jesus." If in the time of trial we lose our faith and patience,

thing to satisfy the worldly or religious tastes, and to magnify position and influence, and I cannot tell you what or who they are. "Tell me what you have done," said Napoleon to applicants for place, "not what you are." Who knows what temper we are of, until we have been tried? What calculator is so correct as to estimate how much we are in debt to the grace of God? When we are called to suffer, and we meekly, obediently answer, "Do what seem eth Thee good with thine own," the results of such a conflict with woe are the marks of the Lord Jesus,

morals of these fishing communities which neither practice nor countenance Sunday fishing, and those that do both. If any one doubts this statement, let granite and marble. Seen, and yet physically invis-

lamenting the death of a great and good man by humanity to the richest specimen of the same. It is fulsome panegyrics and rhetorical eulogies, a young that tide of feeling which flows from the summit to man was heard to give in his testimony thus: "I be- the base of society, and empties the treasures of genlieve all they say and just as much more, for when I tleness, kindness, sympathy and benevolence into was a boy and went to the same church which he the bosoms of the poor, the weak, the idiotic and the attended, he used to speak to me so kindly, while forlorn. It is that inward tenacity to right, that sent. I only regret that I cannot fight for him."

loubtless would suffer martyrdom for the cause so den of scorn, that he may identify himself with the dear to their souls, if pressed to that point of faith and holy courage, have no heart for these trifling How many there are in the churches who do not natters on which is built by slow degrees a fabric of develop a spark of that kind of sympathy to satisfy love which time and death can never dissolve. But which Christ descended from his magisterial throne our Lord is our model; he took little children to his to assert his relation to a sin-polluted race. wn bosom and laid his hands on their heads. Not in the time of their bereavement. "Henceforth I cious of them he may have been. With politeness departure from the disciples, " for the servant knowfriends, for all things that I have heard of my Father nand you, That ye love one another." The love which gave the Son of God for the redemption of fallen man, descending upon our souls, infuses them with a spirit of self-sacrifice and self-annihilation for the accomplishment of a work which bears that holy and ineradicable imprint. Our hearts, once frigid in the bonds of self-consciousness, now dissolve in ten-derness like the waters of spring-time when warmed by the rays of the sun. The goodness of God in ermitting us to work in his service leads us to irreressible repentance.

How light a thing it now seems to forsake all and follow Him whose love is our life, whose loving-kindness is better than life. Our willing feet would run to do his will, or, so directed by the Spirit, we stand and wait for the times and seasons which are not for us to know. Once, it may be, when wearied with the burdens of life or perplexed with its cankering cares, we longed to get home to our Father's house, and fondly dreamed of re-union with the loved and lost who had gone before; now, our wills swallowed up in God's will, our love ever borne on the mastering tide of infinite Love, we rest in that all-glorious promise, "If a man love me he will keep my words, and my Father will love him, and we will come unto him and make our abode with him." Even now we are at home, while he whom we love dwells with us-His presence is fullness of joy; his overshadowing consolations are heaven. Why then would we desire to take one step in advance of his will? Why long to go away when he is our guest; and this is indeed our state when we live and move in his love. Match-

Let us who name the Name that is above every my disciples, if ye have love one to anothe?."

> For Zion's Herald. HUMILITY.

Humility is a Christian virtue, a state of high moral beauty. It does not imply merely a lack of selfbeauty. It does not imply merely a lack of self-esteem and personal pride; nor does it indicate a lack of moral strength, energy, and purpose. One may possess the former characteristics in a degree, and the latter in perfection, and, in addition, he may have ennobling aspirations, and still be humble in the proper sense of the term. For in fact, humility is the proper sense of the term. For in fact, humility is the basis of the virtues which constitute true manhood and high moral excellence. It is expressive of a just appreciation of self, and of one's relations to God and

It does not exclude from the heart an honest pride from our exterior life; but, on the contrary, it is compatible with all these. In short, it implies that state of mind in which the desires and sentiments are flexible only to truth, justice, and humanity. Pride sanctified, becomes a noble incentive to virtue. It is then a sense of true dignity and nobility; but when it is fostered by vanity, show, and passion, it is a degrading element, in other words, it has become perverted. It is proper for the husbandman to have pride in his farm only as he strives to increase its fertility, usefulness, and value. He may also justifiably take pride in the economical and tasteful arrangements on his premises; in fine, he may take pride so the substitution of the same and the least of the points he made.

It is fortered with iron gray hair, but the rest of his face is so thin as to be absolutely ghastly. He schek bones are high, and the cheeks suddenly and angularly collapse towards each other as if resolved to come in contact, but the long, sharp nose forbids the embrace. His voice has little body, but is animated and shrill. He stands, or rather leans, on the desk, and is closely confined to his manuscript, his head bent over it, but keeps his left hand before him poised on its elbow, and incessantly and fantastically vibrating and twirling it about. He sees nobody, for he keeps his eyes bent upon the manuscript, and never looks up. From the crowded state of his room, as the least of his face is so thin as to be absolutely ghastly. He schek bones are high, and the cheeks suddenly and angularly collapse towards each other as if resolved to come in contact, but the long, sharp nose forbids the embrace. His voice has little body, but is animated and shrill. He stands, or rather leans, on the desk, and is closely confined to his manuscript, in the desk, and is closely confined to his manuscript. The beautiful and the cheeks suddenly and angularly collapse towards each other as if resolved to come in contact, but the long, sharp nose forbids the embrace. His voice has little bo and a laudable ambition, nor beauty and refinement take pride in the economical and tasteful arrange-ments on his premises; in fine, he may take pride so far as he has displayed the requisites of a good and ccessful farmer. In like manner, should all persons take pride in their respective occupations, inasmuch as they exhibit the elements of a praiseworthy exam-ple. Moreover, individuals should take pride in their abilities only as he seeks to cultivate and enlarge hem. Finally, we should have pride not in what we are originally, but in what we are striving to make

highest pattern of excellence, it is essential that our pride increase proportionately as we attain to that ideal. A want of pride in this sense is simply a lack of sensibility, a lack of estimation; for true pride in any work or occupation, implies both taste and genius, both sympathy and aptitude. I have suggested another faculty which might seem inconsistent with the spirit of humility: It is self-esteem. But there is a degree in which this element may be possessed without marring the spirit of true humility. Every one should have confidence in his intellectual abilities and moral power, in order to accomplish high aims and maintain a good character. What plebeian would ever ighest pattern of excellence, it is essential that our moral power, in order to accomplish high aims and maintain a good character. What plebeian would ever transform himself into a statesman or president, with-out the inspiration of internal greatness? Who would ever ascend the hill of science, with the feeling of intellectual weakness and inability? What sculptor would essay to mould a form from the rough marble, unless he felt his capacity to assimilate the ideal which burned within him? Who would assume the part of an orator, unless he felt the stream of true eloquence gushing up in his soul, and stimulating his mental powers to the task? It is therefore impossible for one to achieve great results without a corresponding confidence in his capacity. But while there is a tendency in some to depreciate their powers, would ever ascend the bill of science, with the feeling is a tendency in some to depreciate their powers, there is also a disposition in others to overestimate them. Extremes should be avoided, and a true estimation of one's capacities be obtained. That self-

any another passed me by, and I never shall forget sibility of love, which controls the dictates of taste, and destroys social prejudices. He who is willing not Many of the most excellent of the earth, who only to sacrifice personal feeling but to bear the bur-

Such a sympathy is irresistible. The soul yields to only did he weep over the proud city of Jerusalem, but he condescended to mourn with Mary and Martha his wrongs, and renounce his errors, however tenaits impulses. Again, humility causes one to confess call you not servants," said he when preparing for his and frankness it respects and advocates the rights of persons of every grade and station. It acknowledges eth not what his Lord doeth; but I have called you a kindness, whether it comes from the peasant or the king, with the same degree of gratitude and courtesy I have made known unto you. These things I com- Such is true, soul-felt humility, as it develops the tender powers of the heart, and suppresses every sinful desire and tendency.

North Penobscot.

THE CAUSE.

Contributed to the St. Louis Fair, by John G. Whittier. God mend his heart who cannot feel The impulse of a holy zeal; And sees not with his sordid eyes, The beauty of self sacrifice!
Though in the sacred place he stands,
Uplifting consecrated hands,
Unworthy are his lips to tell
Of Jesus' martyr miracle.

Not to the swift nor to the strong, The buttles of the right belong! For he who strikes for freedom, wears The armor of the captive's prayers; And nature proffers to his cause The strength of her eternal laws; While he whose arm essays to bind, And herd with common brutes his kind, Strives evermore, at fearful odds, With nature and the jealous gods, And dares the dread recoil, which, late Or soon, their right shall vindicate.

EMINENT GERMAN PROPESSORS. Prof. Eaton, in a letter from Paris to the Examina rives the following sketches of distinguished profes sors in the University of Berlin:

HENGSTENBERG.

one step in advance of his will? Why long as when he is our guest; and this is indeed when we live and move in his love. Match!

In person he is of medium size, with a round, symmetrical, and rather florid face, prominent eyes, surmounted by spectacles, head slightly bald, and hair but little bleached by time. His tout ensemble is decidedly German. He entered the lecture room, filled with students, with a quick step, ascended the desk, on which he laid his manuscript, sat down, whirled around to the left, with his side to the front, and looked out the window, and commenced to speak in a rapid tane. He thus kern himself them. other name have a care, if we are not called to wear the visible marks of the Lord Jesus, that these holy imprints be stamped upon our hearts, and our lives testify to this excellence. Above all, may we not judge others; for wherein we do this we condemn ourselves, either in the present or past, or it may be in advance. We are all members of one body, that is Christ; consequently, what concerns one member, if a genuine one, affects all. There is one distinguishing mark by which we may know the disciples of the a genuine one, affects all. There is one distinguishing mark by which we may know the disciples of the Lord Jesus, a sacred mark which it is difficult to counterfeit: "By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye have love one to another."

Doerner is more deliberate. He sits with his face to the students—his manuscript before him, from which he reads awhile, and then throws himself back in his chair, and talks on somewhat slowly and ver clearly. His forehead is high, broad, and square; h

Niedner is said to be the successor of Neander in Church History, so far as Neander can be said to have a successor; but the truth is, there never has been and perhaps never will be another Neander in church history. He is a singular looking man, with a high, broad forehead, surmounted with iron gray hair, but the rest of his face is so thin as to be absolutely ghast.

The venerable Bockh, now over eighty years old, still lectures to crowded rooms. For more than half a century he has been the world-renowned oracle in Philology. He is still hale and hearty, and takes a lively interest in the politics of the world, and especially of Prussia. When I first called upon him, he received me warmly, but asked me to call on a subsequent day, as it was on the eve of the general election in Prussia, and he was very much engaged on the subject. He is enthusiastically on the side of the liberal or popular party, which achieved such a signal triumph over the king at that election.

I found his lecture room crowded in every part. He sat, as became one of his age, and spoke alow and low, with frequent pauses. It seemed to be impossible to hear him at the farther side of the room, yet there was so much of weight, vitality, pertinency and

"Burleigh," New York correspondent of the Bos

self and accosts children and youth and other persons with a hearty Christian kindness, thereby sending cheer to waiting hearts, he has accomplished one of the little things stamped with the mark of grace. A minister of the gospel may often do incalculable good among his flock by feeding the lambs, not only with Bible truth but with the gentle outpourings of his own loving heart. Heart answereth to heart, especially among the young, where no philosophical allowances enter into the estimates of interest. A word spoken in season, how good is it, even if that word be only a friendly greeting. When the people were lambs of the self-self in the distance sounded the booming guns. Shot and shell whizzed in the air; but calm and unmoved and confident sat the lieutenant general, as if in the with the greatest pleasure,' was the response; 'I with the greatest pleasure,' was the response; 'I with another's failures, is decidedly inconsistent with humility. Let us sanction only such an opinion of ourselves as will bear practical tests, and coincide with public appreciation.

Now what is true humility? It is the sense of an all pervading Supreme. It is that state of mind which enables us to recognize God's goodness, creative with another's failures, is decidedly inconsistent with humility. Let us sanction only such an opinion of ourselves as will bear practical tests, and coincide with public appreciation.

Now what is true humility? It is the sense of an all pervading Supreme. It is that state of mind which enables us to recognize God's goodness, creative with the great enderness he replied, 'Finely, I only wish my men endured it as well.' One of them said, 'I was in hopes to have attended you to Richmond, general, before I went home.' To which Gen. Grant responded in emphatic tones, looking the clergymen earnest-ty in the eye, 'I expect to go there.' While the conversation was going on the incessant rattle of musket-ry rang along the air like millions of crackers under millions of barrels on a Fourth of July. Bang, bang, and confident sat the lieutenant general, as if in the summer-house of his own home at Galena. With this immense responsibility on him let every true American say, 'God bless the brave.'"

One of the most remarkable men at the General Conference is the Rev. Henry Boehm. His age and venerable appearance attract much attention. He looks as if he belongs to a former generation. In a few days he will enter his 90th year. He was born in Lancaster County, Pa., 8th of June, 1775.

His father, Rev. Martin Boehm, Wm. Otterbein and Bishop Ashbury were as intimate as three brothers, and never met without saluting each other with "an holy kiss."

Father Boehm has heard Robert Strawbridge preach, the apostle of Methodism in Maryland; Benjaman Abbot, the old "son of thunder;" Dr. Coke, and most of the mighty men of Methodism in earlier days.

He was at the General Conference in 1800, in Bal-timore, when Richard Whatcoat was elected bishop. He was in the midst of that glorious revival when two hundred were converted. He was at the Phila-

two hundred were converted. He was at the Philadelphia Conference in 1800, at Duck Creek Cross Roads, when 200 were converted, and one meeting lasted for eight hours.

Richard Whatcoat died on the circuit Father Boehm traveled in 1806, at Dover, Delaware. In 1807, Father Boehm, at the request of Bishop Asbury and the Philadelphia Conference, had the Methodist Discipline translated into German by Dr. Romer, at Middletown, Pa. The Doctor was a splendid scholar, and a distinguished convert from Romanism. Two Methodist tracts were also translated into German. In 1808 he became the travelling companion of

and a distinguished convert from Romanism. Two
Methodist tracts were also translated into German.

In 1808 he became the travelling companion of
Bishop Asbury, and for five years went with him
through the entire field of American Methodism.
Thus he became acquainted with most of the distinguished ministers and laymen in our connexion.

He was at Cincinatti when it was a village containing ten thousand inhabitants, and attended the Western Conference which held its first session in that city.
He heard Samuel Parker, William Burke, and other
distinguished orators of the West. He was at the formation of the Genesee and Tennessee Conferences.
He went with Bishop Asbury into Canada in 1811,
crossing the St. Lawrence with their horses lashed
together, in canoes rowed by four Indians. He was
with the bishop when he came near being drowued
in returning, in lake Ontario.

Father Boehm was with Jesse Lee in his last hours,
and attended his funeral, Mr. Lee having died while
attending Mr. Boehm's Camp meeting in Maryland.
He was, with William McKendree and Daniel Hitt,
executor of Bishop Asbury's last will and testament.

He was, with William McKendree and Daniel Hitt, executor of Bishop Asbury's last will and testament. He has had a greater opportunity to become acquainted with early Methodism in America than any man now living. His mind is clear and unclouded; he has a vivid recollection of the former days of men and things; he is an embodiment of history; his knowledge of facts and dates is most astonishing. Father Boehm, following the advice of Bishop asbury, kept a journal. It consists of nearly two thousand pages.

Annual Conferences, and bishops, and editors have urged Father Boehm to write about the former days, and preserve in a more permanent form the history

urged Father Boehm to write about the former cays, and preserve in a more permament form the history of the past. The old gentleman has employed a numin doing so, and has a volume ready for the ber of years in doing so, and has a volume ready for the press entitled "Historical and Biographical Reminisnces of over Sixty Years in the Ministry, by Bish

Asbury's last Surviving Traveling Companion.

This volume will be rich in historic lore. It will shed light on Methodism, East, West, North, and South. There are many lost chapters he has recovered, for which many will be thankful, which will be read with interest when the old patriarch has gone to rest. Over one hundred thousand miles has he traveled on homehead to rest. eled on horseback to preach the gospel. He was a member of several General Conferences, and was at the first delegated General Conference in New York, in 1812; but we need not anticipate the book; it will soon be out, and the people will have it, and read it with intense delight.—Daily Advocate.

Even this modern world in which we live teems with countless forms of grace and beauty, unseen or uncared for by the eye of man. The myriad tribes of microscopic animals and plants, lovely and graceful as any poet's dream, spring into being all around and beneath us, and live their tiny lives and pass away, unnoticed save by a few patient students of nature's mysteries. The snow and the hoar frost form their delicate crystals, more beautiful than any area. nature's mysteries. The snow and the hoar frost form their delicate crystals, more beautiful than any ara-besques of man's design, before our very eyes, and melt again unheeded. The mildew which we brush away in disgust, add the mosses and liverworts which we tread under our feet, have a beauty of form and we tread under our feet, have a beauty of form and coloring scarcely equaled by the chosen exotics of our greenhouses. The pollen of flowers, which seems to us mere shapeless dust, is moulded, grain by grain, into forms of the most exquisite symmetry. Even the so-called hairs upon the leaves and stems of the larger plants, are often singularly beautiful. Those of dentria glacillas, to cite but a single example, common looking leaves enough to the naked eye, are seen under the microscope to be studded all over with delicate and perfectly formed stars of purest flint, lovely little silver constellations, sparkling in a firmament of emerald; and there is scarcely an animal that lives, scarcely a plant that grows, scarcely an inch of soil beneath our feet, but could reveal to us some surpassing wonder, or some transcendent beauty, if we had but eyes to see it.

It is one misfortune of great people that they must e talked about, (isn't Gen. Grant great?) and, in

what he could do." We then expressed a hope that he would succeed, and that he would take Richmond.
"Well, I don't know. I think he may—Mr. Grant always was a very obstinate man." (Nobody learns that trait of character sooner than a wife.)

It is said, also, (I was not there then, that this conversation took place with regard to the election: "If Gen. Grant succeeds, he may want to be President." "But he is Lieutenant General." "Yes, but when a man can be elected Psesident it must be a strong temptation." "L don't know. There have never been but two Lieutenant Generals of the United States, Gen. Washington and General Scott. There have been a number of Presidents, for instance, such men as Fránk Pierce and James Buchanan." No, it would hardly be ambition which would lead a

A correspondent of one of the New York papers writes: A war beaten veteran of Longstreet's corps, made a funny remark to a prominent politician who conversed with him while coming in from the front. Said he, "I do not understand this; Lee has won a significant of the Rapidan, and told us o, and that night we retreated. Then he won another in the Wilderness, and told us so, and we re-reated to Spottsylvania. Then he won another re-men-jus victory, and I got tuk prisoner; but I eckon he has retreated agin. Now, when he used o lick them, the Yanks fell back and claired a victory, and we understood it. Now Lee claims victories and keeps a fallin' back, and I can't understand

the Board has declined in either case.

I cannot refrain from saying publicly to Brothe

Watson and others, that they should have entered

instantly on the work offered them by a Divine Prov-

dence, and not waited "until some arrangemen

could be made." Providence did not wait for human

arrangements. Brother W. was among the native

and he should have opened his mission as an apostle

to them sent of God, and not waited for some "ar-

rangements." Then, when his mission took effect

and he needed aid, pecuniary or otherwise, he should have applied to the church authorities in Liberia and

they would have asked the board for what was

needed and it would have been granted. And if not

he should have done as Paul did when he was plant

ing the gospel, that is, " his own hands ministered to

his necessities and to the necessities of those who

were with him" until aid was sent to him. He did

not put the success of his work upon some "arrange

trusting in God to arrange matters, perhaps by mor

ing the Missionary Society to send aid, as did the

church at Philippi send aid to Paul, when they saw

effect among his kinsmen according to the flesh. So

should our brethren in Africa feel and 'act, and the

God will see that the best arrangement shall b

made, whether it shall be for bonds, imprisonment of

death, or whether to send them the aid of the church

until they are "full and abound," as did Paul when h

had received what the Philippians sent to him. But

Paul did not make his mission dependent on previou

arrangements outside of the mission. Neither should

our brethren in Africa. Let them stand forth boldly

CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE ARMY.

MR. EDITOR :- I have now been in the service of the

Christian Commission nearly six weeks, preaching, pray

ing, singing and weeping with the brave and suffering

water, have been exceedingly pleasant. From Washing

ton down the Potomac into the Chesapeake Bay, thence up the York and Pamunkey Rivers, back again to Fortress

Monroe, and then up the James and Appomattox River

to within about five miles of Petersburg. As the line of

battle is now formed, it extends from the James River

the right, about six miles above Bermuda Hundred, in

southerly direction crossing the Appomattox at this

the Weldon Ruilroad. One day two of as obtained the

gunboats. The whizzing and whistling of shells and shot.

one not accustomed to such kind of music. If they had

sung "Homeward Bound," or "Rest for the Weary,"

purs to our horses and went further to the left. As w

It appears that on this day the pickets had agreed not

pits in full view, marching back and forth on their respec-

thou come, and no further." On we passed to the left, un-

board the steamer and asked the captain if I could go

officers, who very cordially granted me the privilege

and we were off for City Point. The General took

with an unassuming air, I extended my hand, which he

of the Christian Commission. He expressed a great in-

erest in the Christian Commission, and said we were do

physical labor," Said he, "I feel a little careworn some

In speaking of the present aspects of the campaign, h

anch surprised at the free, easy and social manner in

dividual in the nation. I wish a great many of our

officials who are foud of putting on airs, and saying by

their haughty appearance I am Captain So-and-so, or

Colonel So-and-so, would take some lessons of modesty

and gentlemanly bearing from the Lieutenant General of

Commission among them. They often say, "What should we do without you?" When we first landed at

Point of Rocks and were passing up to our headquarters,

we overheard some soldiers say, "There go some Chris-

tian Commission boys; they are good fellows, we love to

see them." One of our sick soldiers sent us a donation of

fifty cents. We said to him, "But you ought not to give

anything; you have already given yourself to your coun

try." But he insisted upon our taking it; so we have

passed it to the treasury. Let those who are at home, and

A very touching incident occurred the other day at our headquarters. A soldier, who was in our advance the day

saving his life. I carefully closed it and sent it as he di rected. I had no pocket Bible to give him, but gave him

a Testament, which he said would do until his wife could

send him another. To see a soldier with a well-worm

for reading matter. I really wish some of our kind fri

ful illustration of Christian union.

at home would contribute a larger number of Zion's Herald.

accustomed to read it at home. Here Christians of all

nations meet on a level, and the great strife is wh

I could not get half enough to supply those who had been

a sick soldier in the 10th Army Corps Hospital.

have contributed little or nothing, think of the donation of

would make one think that he felt above the hun

say, " I never lose any sleep ? "

our army.

drink of water, lighted his cigar, and approaching

board his boat. He spoke to one of the Govern

as they passed over our head, were not very pleasant t

servation. We first called at Gen. Butler's headquarter

J. P. DURBIN, Cor. Sec'ry.

Point of Rocks, Va., June 28, 1864.

and God and the church will take care of them.

New York, July, 1864.

the great work he was doing.

TEMPERANCE CELEBRATION-FOURTH OF

JULY AT ABLIGATON.

In our cities the celebrations of the Fourth have for some years been losing their interest to all patriotic and Christian people, because so little is now retained of their original purpose and spirit, and so much is introduced which is repulsive to the better class of people.

It was therefore a happy thought of Temperance men, some years since to institute a great gathering at "Island Grove," in Abington, Mass., on the Fourth of July, to aid the cause of temperance on that day of general leisure and pleasure seeking. This meeting has been held seven successive years, under the auspicies of the "Massachusetts State Temperance Alliance," with which the Plymouth and Norfolk County Temperance Societies unite. It has been always largely attended, and this year unusually so, the numbers being variously estimated from eight to tenthousand, many of whom came for no purpose but that of pleasure; yet thousands listened attentively for hours to short, pointed and stirring addresses on the great and good cause, who are seldom or never found at temperance meetings at home. Great good is evidently done by this means.

The meeting was presided over by the active and effi-

meetings at home. Great good is evidently done by the means.

The meeting was precided over by the active and efficient general agent of the State Alliance—Rev. Edwin Thompson, and addresses were made by the Revs. Thompson, Barrows, Marvin, (editor of the Boston Recorder,) Walker, Farrington, Hewett, Cole, Moody, and others These addresses happily united sound temperance principles, a lofty patriotism, and pure Christian morality, which seemed to be well appreciated by a highly intelligent assembly. The Abington Brass Band gave fine music.

music.

Why should not, why will not the friends of temperance all over the country make arrangements hereafter for such meetings on the Fourth, and thereby turn to good account an occasion, which, as now generally observed, promotes far more intemperance and other vices, than does particism or good-order in society? This question we asked ourselves as wegreturned te Boston from this noble meeting, to be josted and disgusted with more drunken men than we ever before saw in the city in one day; when we were more than ever disgusted with Boston, which has now become the great-distributing office of drunkenness, wretchedness and death all over New England, simply because her rebels against the laws of Massachusimply because her rebels against the laws of Massachu setts are not like the rebels of South Carolina, shot down ALPHA. July 5th, 1864.

#### APPORTIONMENTS FOR BOSTON DISTRICT

The table below exhibits the apportionments for the Boston District for the present year (made at a recent meeting of the District Stewards), with the exception of the Missionary sum, which will be apportioned as soon as the General Missionary Committee fix the amount for the New England Conference.

It will be perceived that the sums to the several charges for the Preachers' Aid Society, are larger than last year. The Conference voted to raise one thousand dollars more than last year, namely, \$5000; and \$400 of the additional thousand were placed to the Boston District.

nsand were placed to the Boston District.
The apportionments for the Biblical Institute and New gland Education Society are the same as last year.

July 9, 1864. Bib. Inst .- Pr. Aid. N. E. Ed.

| Boston,  | Hanover St.,       | \$23  | \$120  | \$  |
|----------|--------------------|-------|--------|-----|
| 44       | Bromfield St.,     | 47    | 240    | 1   |
| 44.      | Church St.,        | 20    | 90     |     |
| - 66     | North Russell St., | 15    | 75     |     |
| **       | Meridian St.,      | 20    | 90     |     |
| **       | Bennington St.,    | 14    | 90     |     |
| 46       | Dorchester St.,    | 8     | 55     |     |
| 44       | Centenary Church,  | 15    | 70     |     |
| . 46     | Tremont St.,       | 23    | 140    |     |
|          | Walnut Str.        | 20    | ° 100  |     |
| 66       | Mt. Bellingham,    | 9     | 55     |     |
| Winthro  |                    | 4     | 15     |     |
| Roxbur   |                    | 20    | .100   |     |
| Dorches  |                    | 9     | 46     |     |
| Quincy   |                    | 8     | 25     |     |
| Dedham   |                    | 5     | 15     |     |
| So. Wal  | pole and Foxboro'  | , 5   | 20     |     |
|          | Upper Falls,       | 9     | 45     |     |
| Newtony  |                    | 8     | 50     |     |
| Natick,  | 1st Church,        | 8     | 30     |     |
| Saxonvi  | ille,              | 9     | 45     |     |
| Hollisto | n.                 | 15    | 65     |     |
| Hopking  |                    | 12    | 110    |     |
| Milford, |                    | 9     | 40     |     |
| West M   |                    | 4     | 12     |     |
| Mendon   |                    | 5     | 20     |     |
| Westbo   |                    | 4     | 15     |     |
| Marlbor  |                    | 8     | 35     |     |
|          | ottom and Bolton,  | 6     | 35     |     |
| Sudbury  |                    | 4     | 15     |     |
| Neponse  |                    | 3     | * 12   |     |
| Natick,  |                    | 6     | 25     | -   |
|          |                    | \$375 | \$1900 | \$3 |

EAST MAINE CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS Adopted at its late session in Bucksport, and ordered pub-lished in Zion's Herald.

ON THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY. That had our government failed to put forth in mightiest energies for the suppression of armed rebellion and for the maintenance of its authority over all the na-tional domain, it would have been false to itself and to

2. That we have unwavering faith in the cause of ou 2. That we have unwavering natural three cases of our country; and although the rebels themselves may be numerous and powerful, though foreign governments may lend them sympathy and foreign capitalists give material aid; and although Northern sympathizers, masking their treason under a pretended love of freedom and the Con-

treason under a pretended love of freedom and the Constitution, may prolong the struggle, yet we look with unfaltering confidence for ultimate triumph.

3. That although the object of the wicked leaders of this rebellion has been the perpetuity of slavery, yet we rejoice that Almighty God, who often "causes the wrath of man to praise bim," is, by it, breaking the chains of the oppressed, and, by providential events, forcing the loyal people to "proclaim liberty throughout all the land, to all the inhabitan's thereof."

4. That we deeply sympathize with our brave men in the army and navy, who have left the comforts and en-dearments of home, to peril health and life for the salvation of our country; and that we pledge them our con tributions for their temporal and spiritual welfare, as wel

behind them,

5. That as a nation we have greatly sinned; but chiefly in the oppression of a weak and defenseless race, and a forgetfulness of national dependence upon and accountability to God; and therefore it is only by "bringing forth fruits meet for repentance," such as humbling ourselves before God and breaking every yoke, that we can expect Divine interposition in our behalf. expect Divine interposition in our behalf.

6. That we hereby pledge anew our fidelity to the prin

of the west of the property of the principles of free government, secured and transmitted to us by our patriotic fathers, and that we will stand by those principles in prosperity or adversity, against all attacks of foreign of domestic foces.

7. That as slavery is the cause of our present calami

tics, and consequently we can have no permanent peace while the vile system is allowed to exist; therefore we approve of the efforts made by the President of the United States for its extirpation; and we sincerely hope that the proposal to so amend the Constitution as to exclude slavery forever from all our borders, will prevail.

CONCERNING THE TRANSFER OF PREACHERS. Resolved, That, while we are decidedly opposed to m coming into this Conference as place-seekers, to occupy some of our best charges and then play the same game in some other ecclesiastical market-place, we favor a circulation of ministers among the Conferences by regular transfer; and we will heartily welcome the ministers of Jesus Christ, of ability and faith, who come to be with

L. D. WARDWELL, Sec. of Conf.

#### FROM A DELEGATE TO THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.

[The following letter was written to Mr. Demond, and fo

Washington, July 4, 1864. C. DEMOND, Esq. Dear Brother:—When I wrote you last I was at the White House. After laboring there one week, I was ordered to Point of Rocks, Tenth Arms Corps Hospital, sear Gen. Butler's headquarters, where have labored ever since. My position at this place gav.

nave labored ever since. My position at this place gave me a good opportunity to witness some of the movements of the army on Petersburg. Indeed the roar of cannon has been almost incessant since June 15th.

We have not had so many of the wounded brought to this hospital as they have bad at City Point, but we have had more than we could do along the line of breastworks extending from the James to the Appomattox rivers, a distance of four miles, as many of the men have become ack.

A have had the pleasure of seeing and conversing with Gen. Grant. He is very confident that he shall take Petersburg and Richmond. If the people could see the position and strength of the army, they would not doubt his ability to accomplish his purpose. He said to me, "You," alluding to the Christian Commission, "are doing a great work in the army. You have the advented that the said to me, "You," alluding to the Christian Commission, "are "You," alluding to the Christian Commission, "are doing a great work in the army. You have the advantage of being among the men, where you can ascertain their particular wants, which, of course, I cannot do". Here, in fact, is the great advantage of the Christian Commission over any other organization. We go among the men, and deliver to them personally the contributions of the friends at home. And the fact that we do this gratuitously, that is, we are not paid agents, gives us a wonderful influence over the soldiers for good. They always love to have us talk and sing of Jesus. The other day one of the sick soldiers in our hospital made a contribution to the Christian Commission of fifty cents. We said "You ought not to give anything; you have already given yourself to your country." He insisted, saying, "It is a blessed cause." Let those at home who are in presperity, think of the donation of a sick soldier, and ask, Have I done as much?

Those who truly love the soldier, and want to administer to his temporal and spiritual wants, will see the Christian Commission lack for nothing in this glorious work.

Yours truly, J. W. Dadmun.

#### MORE CORRECTIONS.

MR. EDITOR :- In Zion's Herald of June 22d and 29th Mn. EDITOR: —In Zion's Herald of June 22d and 29th, we have a brief history of the Old Warwick Circuit, by Rev. S. W. Coggeshall, D. D. In that part referring to the year 1822 there are some errors and omissions, which, as I have personal knowledge of the facts, I am sure my excellent friend and brother, Dr. Coggeshall, will thank me for correcting and supplying; and perhaps that cannot be better done than by giving a statement of events as they transpired under my own observation. In 1820 and 1821, Rev. Francis Dana was on the Warwick Circuit. About the first of December, 1821, the writer being an exhorter, attended a Quarterly Meeting on Needham Circuit, and the Presiding Elder, Rev. E. Oits, requested him to go to the assistance of Brother Dane, saying that he was alone, and needed help. Before the end of the month he was on the ground, having traveled the whole distance.

LYNN DISTRICT STEWARDS' MEETING.

LYNN DISTRICT STEWARDS' MEETING.

At a meeting of the Lynn District Stewards, held in Boston, June 15th, the following action was taken:—

Voted, That the apportionment for the Presiding Elder's salary be raised just twenty per cent. This will make his talary less than one hundred dollars more than his predecessor received when a dollar was a dollar.

Resolved, That we love Methodism as it was, yet hall with satisfaction those changes which are made necessary by our altered circumstances as a denomination.

Resolved, That our thanks and gratitude are due Rev.

A D. Sargeant, Presiding Elder of the Lynn District, for his efficient superintendence and administration of the affairs of the district, his unwearied and persistent efforts in having the histories of the churches and Sabbath Schools written up and preserved on the records of the Quarterly Conferences, and his uniform courtesy and Christian kindness, as manifested to the churches under his charge.

his charge.

The above resolutions were passed unanimously.

The following brethren were chosen delegates to the next Annual Conference: B. F. Shaw, Lvnn; L. Hull, Charlestown; W. Sias, Somerville; J. K. C. Sleeper, Malden; J. Clark, Lowell. Reserves—Fales Newhall, Saugus; Horace Parmenter, Lowell; G. H. Sweetser, Cliftondale. L. P. FROST, Sec'ry. Waltham, July.

TO OUR MINISTERS.

Brethren doing temporary service in the army as del gates of the Christian Commission having complained to us that they could not obtain a supply of our own publications for the troops they ministered to, we have adopted after. We have prepared a number of packages, each containing 100 Good News, 50 Familiar Hymns, 50 Temperance Handbills, 5 packages "Leaflets for Letters," and 4,920 pp. tracts. These packages, distinctly labeled, will be kept on hand at 200 Mulberry Street, and at the office of the Christian Commission, 13 Bank Street, Philadelphia. Any minister of our church serving as delegate of the Christian Commission can obtain one of them by applying at either place. If the application is made by let-

ter to this office, particular directions as to conveyance must be given. By order of the Executive Committee, DANIEL WISE, Cor. Sec. Tract Society M. E. Church.

# Zion's Herald.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1864.

A FLYING TRIP TO THE WEST. We have just returned from a flying visit to the West, and propose to furnish our readers with the results of our observation, in a few brief notes. The hot, yellow days of summer, when the ground is parched for the want of rain, are anything but pleasant for those who travel in the cars. In this condition we found the country all the way to St. Louis and back, distant from Boston 1226 miles. The dust was intolerable. It filled the air like a thick cloud and streamed into the cars through every open window, sifting itself through the cracks or joints whereever the air could penetrate. It went into the eyes and ears and nostrils, and down our throats if we attempted to breathe with the mouth open. That was our first observation, and the last one, too. We could not sing with Saxe,

"Bless me, this is pleasant, riding on a rail."

THE CROPS Are a very important thing in the West, and o course we could not pass through the States without looking at the present and prospective harvest. The wheat crop in Southern Illinois is good, of excellent quality and extensive in quantity, though not so large as it has been in years past. The farmers, anticipating a scarcity of laborers in harvest time, on account of enlistments for the war, did not put as many acres into wheat last fall as they otherwise would have done. The terribly severe winter did not injure the wheat in the southern portion of the State, though, for some cause, the crop in the northern part is re ported to be very light, almost a failure. When we passed over the prairies, only a part of the wheat had been barvested, the other part dead ripe and waiting for the reapers. A heavy rain on the unharvested part would destroy a great portion of it. Wages. as might be expected under the circumstances, are very high, ranging from \$250 to \$4.00 per day. Boys in some instances, young students fresh from college halls, would command \$3.25 per day and board. We were sorry to learn that last Sunday week, many, fearing the effects of a heavy shower,

continued their harvesting through the Sabbath. In Northern Ohio the wheat appeared to be light. In Central Indiana it was looking better, but not heavy. Persons from Minnesota report that the drought is doing immense damage to the crops in that State. In some parts of Iowa and Wisconsin the grass is ruined, the wheat and corn nearly dried up. On the whole, the prospective harvest throughout the Western States is not so good as we hoped to find it. The peach crop is entirely cut off. The intense cold of last winter killed it. Many of the trees were destroyed by it, as well as the fruit. We never knew of a complete failure of the peach crop in " Egypt' before. Corn there is looking very well, but is con-

siderably behind time, and wholly dependent for success upon the early coming of the "latter rain." EFFECTS OF THE WAR.

Patriotism still beats high in the hearts of the Western people. Justly proud of the record which South Acworth, N. H., \$2.00; Rev. J. C. Emerso heir soldiers have made in many a bloody field, their voice is still for war, until the power of the rebellion s broken. The rise of gold, the increase of taxes, the greatly advanced cost of living, the gigantic proportions of the national debts, the thinning out of the opulation by repeated calls for volunteers and the ack of men, beginning to be seriously felt, for tilling the soil, does not abate one jot their zeal for fighting through to the extermination of the rebellion. We say this particularly of Illinois, which may be equally true of other Western States, though from lack of personal knowledge in reference to them, we cannot so confidently affirm. They will take good care their own copperheads, and furnish, without draft, their quota for future calls. Emphatically and in more senses than one, " Great is the State of Illinois."

MISSOURI

Is in a more critical condition than it was a year ago The failure of the Red River expedition, under Gen. Banks, has opened the way for many of the rebel hordes into portions of that battered and bleeding State, who will change from open and organized war fare, into the more fiendish method of bushwhacking This work has already been renewed in some coun ties, and the people have reason to fear that stealing house-burning and murdering will be carried forward again on an extensive scale. Terrible is the retribu tion which a rightecus God suffers to fall upon Missouri for her complicity with the early persecutions frauds, and outrages upon freedom and freemen in Kansas. Gen. Rosecrans has his eye on these new movements, and is making provision for checkmating them. Men who go out after bushwhackers in that State are easily excited, and somebody may get hurt.

Was not in his sanctum when we called, but was up in Minnesota, preparing to move his family and effects from St. Paul to St. Louis. We were sorry not to meet him, and settle the matter with him about that "tin cup." We find the people of the Southwest to read among the Special Notices on the next page, highly elated with their new editor; they would not the notice of the Secretary, calling a meeting of the

on fost from Hartford, Conn. It was a twe weeks' circuit, and the Sabbath preaching was in the morning at Centreville, in the afternoon at Cranston, and in the evening at Coventry, and on the alternate Sunday at Wick, ford. There were week-day preaching places in Warwick, East Greenwich, North and South Kingston, Coventry, and Cranston in R. I., and in Sterling and Plainfield, Conn.

After Mr. Dane's helper was sent to him, it was made a four weeks' circuit, and East Greenwich and Sterling were made Sabbath appointments. The revival in East Greenwich, from the fruits of which a new church was organized, occurred before, and not after the Conference of 1832. This glorious work extended to every part of the circuit, and another now church was formed in Sterling, Ct. At the next session of the Conference, three preachers were sent to Warwick Circuit. There had been no new territory added, but the necessity of the two additional preachers had been created by the revival. The history would seem to give the impression that our meetings in East Greenwich were held in Master Casey's (not Cary) school-house. Thus did the great Head of the church open our way and crown with his blessing our earnest endeavors to do good, fulfilling his promise, "Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world."

Boston, 85 Concord St., July 4. J. E. RISLEY.

pilotage of President Allyn, is still on its course. It had just closed a very prosperous year. We stopped a few hours at Greencastle, the seat of the Indiana University. It was commencement week. Doctor Bowman, the President, fills his office with perfect satisfaction to all parties, so far as we could learn Prof. B. T. Hoyt, formerly of New England, rejoice there in a pleasant family, a fine house, a good pro fessorship, a fair salary, and, best of all, in the cont dence and affections of the people. He is fat as a porpoise, full of dignity and courtesy, and brimmin over with mother wit, good nature and Western ho pitality. We listened to an address before the Alumni, which was very able, but have forgotten the nam of the orator. We were told that the Joint Board resolved to try to raise for an endowment, the mod erate sum of \$400,000, which, when apportioned to the four patronizing Conferences, will be only \$100,-000 to each Conference. We like to see people start off with great ideas in pursuit of objects worthy of themselves. They do this, while some colleges almost despair over a debt of \$20,000, with asset worth \$50,000. This shows that the "strength is not in the horse, but in the spirit of the rider." Succe attend them.

The Indiana State University, the oldest literar stitution in the State, is located at Bloomington about forty miles south of Greencastle. Dr. Nutt. formerly of Indiana Asbury University, presides over Here we spent a day and a night, and addressed the Phi Delta Theta Fraternity. In all these places we were treated like a prince, enjoyed our visit, and came away wishing them all great peace and uninterrupted prosperity.

HONOR DECLINED .- While absent on our western trip, the friends at Wilbraham took the liberty to elect us to the honorable office of Principal of the Wesleyan Academy, recently made vacant by the removal of Dr. Raymond to the Garrett Biblical Institute at Evanston, Ill. We are very grateful to the Trustees for the confidence and kindness manifested by that act, but a variety of considerations constrains to ask them to allow us respectfully to decline. Wilbraham is a pleasant place; the people there are among the most moral, intelligent, and refined in the State; the Academy is the oldest literary institution ander the care of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is in a very flourishing condition; the attendance of students is large, and the pay ample and sure but after ten long and laborious years of experience in our literary institutions in the West, we desire onger period of rest before taking upon us again such important and heavy responsibilities. - Besides. we have but just entered upon our new work, and do not wish to abandon it before we have fairly learned to handle the ropes of the editorial ship. We love the work, and are highly pleased with the acquaint ance already formed with our patrons and readers, and do not wish so soon to break up the pleasar onnection. We have no doubt that the Trusteen rill easily find men perfectly competent and willing o assume the responsibilities of that position. We are confident, too, that our declining will not in the least interfere with the future success of that old, popular, and cherished institution. Long may it prosper in all the means and success of imparting to

NEW DOCTORS OF DIVINITY .- The Indiana Stat Iniversity recently conferred the Doctorate upon Rev Samuel C. Brown, of the Providence Conference, Rev Wm. Davidson, of Hamilton, Ohio, and Rev Granville Moody, of the Cincinnati Conference. The Indiana As bury University conferred it upon Rev. H. C. Benson editor of the Oregon Christian Advocate. The Ohio We leyan University honored with the same degree Rev. James Stacy, Principal of Ranmoore College, Sheffield, Eng. Mount Union College, Ohio, conferred the same pon Rev. E. E. Griswold, of the New York East Con rence. Over the rapid increase of this class of citizens Dr. Curry, of the Christian Advocate and Journal, becom ndignant, sarcastic and witty, as the following paragrap

mencement made no less than nine doctors of divinity— their names we need not repeat, trough for the most part they are among the great unknown. Of this kind of prog-eny, colleges, like an mals, seem to be prolific in pro-portion to their weakness. Has not this folly nearly run

DEATH OF HON. JOSIAH QUINCY, SENIOR .- Or he afternoon of Friday, the 1st inst., Hon. Josial Quincy, Sen. died at his residence in the town of Quincy, in the 93d year of his age. He was born in Boston, Feb. 4, 1772, and most of his active life was spent in his native city. We have not space to give an extended account of his life and services, but can say without the least hesitation, in the full sense of the term, he was "a great and good man." The lives of such men should be faithfully written, as we pre sume his will be, and read by all the youth. Probably Boston owes to no man so great a debt of gratitud as to him. When such men die, silence and awe seem to us more appropriate than many words.

ZION'S HERALD FOR THE SOLDIERS .- Receive from Amanda Gibson, \$5-00; A. S. Newton, Fort ress Monroe, Va., 75 cents; A Friend, Livermor Me., 2.00; Rev. A. K. Howard and E. A. Howard Chaplain 7th N. H. Vols., \$2 00; Lucy Puffer, West inster, Mass., \$1.25; Lucy Fisk, Natick, Mass., 6 cents; St. Paul's Church, Fall River, Mass., \$6.00 Rev. C. A. Plumer, \$2 00; Mrs. Capt. McGilvray Searsport, Me., \$4 00; an old Local Preacher, \$1,25 Mrs. J. M. Blake, South Woodstock, Vt., \$1,00.

COMMENCEMENT AT MIDDLETOWN.-The and versary exercises of the Wesleyan University wil take place next week. The programme for the occasion, as reported in the notice on the next page promises a rich and varied intellectual repast for all who have a relish for such entertainments. Read the notice, and see what distinguished speakers are engaged for the occasion, then go and witness the per formances for yourself. By so doing you will accou plish two good things: You will encourage the friend of the University by your presence, and learn to ap preciate more highly the value of our colleges, bot or the good of society and the prosperity of the

LUCIUS D. CHAPIN, Co. M, 1st Mass. Heavy A. iflery, was wounded in the left side at the battle of pottsylvania Court House, and died in Emery Hossital at Washington, D. C., June 17th, 1864. His father, Rev. D. E. Chapin, of the New England Conference was with him constantly for over two weeks, and did every thing in his power to save his boy.

FUNERAL -We learn that the funeral disc of the late Mrs. Nancy Winchester, for more th forty years a member of the Methodist Episcopa Church in Charlestown, will be delivered by Rev. J. H. Twombly, in the Trinity Church, next Sabbath afternoon, at three o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to be present.

WESLEYAN ACADEMY, TRUSTEE MEETING The Trustees of this institution we hope will not fail exchange him for any other two editors in the church : Board of Trustees on the 13th inst.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS. A good friend "down East" kindly inquires we are getting along with our midsummer effort, and requests us to report progress. We cheerfully do so

2 Rev. S. F. Uphan

" A. F. Barnard, " E. F. Hinks, " S. Puffer, D. S. Dexter, W. W. Lothrop, Rev. G. G. Winslow 1 T. S. Clogston, 1 J. R. Johnston, Mrs. P. Partridge, J. R. Johnston, J. Lincoln, P. M., Rev. A. Hatch, Miss M. A. Wood, Mary E. Ranks, 1 Rev. S. Quimby, 1 " W. H. Crawford, Rev. W. Emerson, " G. S. Dearborn " Jesse Stone, " F. Fisk,
" Jona. Hall, E. Loud, Jr., Rev. H. P. Blood, E. A. Manning, Rev. P. Jaques " J. N. Marsh, W. S. Jones, F. P. Caldwell, " J. Fairbanks.

n the following form: Received from

Rev. I. J. P. Collyer,

" S. F. Wetherbee,
" D. P. Leavitt, ments to be made" by others. He went forward E. Edson, Besides sending the above dozen subscribers, Bro. Leavitt writes the following encouraging note. Let all read it and take the hint: "This makes twelve half year new subscribers I have sent you, besides two renewals. In January I canvassed thoroughly, and sent twenty-eight new subscribers. Yet I find the ground all ready for a new and successful canvass. This shows that subscribers can always be found, and that if the Herald is not sustained, it is the fault of the preachers. It would encourage you and the editor to see how ready these new ones have been to subscribe, though this has been regarded as a hard field for your paper."

JULY SUBSCRIBERS can be furnished with all the back Numbers in the month. Let them be sent for

LITERARY NOTICES.

METHODIST QUARTERLY REVIEW, for July. As we have not had time to read this number, we simply give the list of articles: John Dempster, D.D., by Rev. Henry Bannister, D.D ; The Unauthorized Calvinism of the English Bible, by Rev. J. J. Tuston; Edward Livingston, by Mrs. Julia M. Olin; The Battle of Blenheim, by Rev. Henry W. Warren, M. A.; The Nicodemites of the 16th Century, by Rev. Henry M. Baird; Our Antipodes, by Rev. G. M. Steele; Christology, by Rev. James F. Chaffee: Foreign Religious and Literary Intelligence, Synopsis of the Quarterlies, and Quarterly Book Table .- J. P. Magee, 5 Cornhill, Boston.

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW, for July, is received from the publishers, Crosby & Nichols. It contains 320 pages of reading matter. The articles are, A Physical Theory of the Universe; The Property Rights of Married Women; The Philosophy of Space and Time; The Constitution and its Defects; The Navy of the United States; Our Soldiers; A National Currency; The Rebellion, its Causes and Consequences; Critical Notices. None but the ablest writers are permitted to contribute to this Review. All subjects treated here are handled with ability.

THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINER, for July. This is published by Walker, Wise & Co, Boston, and conains the following: Character and Historical Position of Theodore Parker; The New King of Greece; Robert Browning; Marsh's Man and Nature; Robert Lowell; Renan's Critical Essays; Edward Livingston; A Word on the War; Review of Current Lit- use of some cavalry horses, and started on a tour of oberature. "All the writers of the Examiner are scholars of the Liberal School in Theology, and some of which are only a few rods from the 10th Army Corps Hos are of the Liberal School in Theology, and some of pital, our present field of labor. We then passed to the right, near the James. Here the rebels were shelling our Parker.

THE CONGREGATIONAL QUARTERLY for July. Dr. C. E. Stowe contributes sketches and collections of Dr. Lyman Beecher; then follows several Historical articles; one on Sabbath Services is very inter- I might have joined in with them, but as it was we esting.

THE NORTHERN MONTHLY, for July, comes to us passed along the breastworks, we occasionally came to an from A. Williams & Co. It is published in Portland, open field extending a mile or more beyond them. not so little either, for it contains over fifty double column pages. LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, of July 2d, has been laid

apon our table. We are very glad to welcome it as til we came within the works, before Petersburg, taken by an old friend, and wonder why the publishers have our gallant troops on the 13th inst. If you could stand not thought of us before. In its weekly selections within these works and see their strength, you would say all praise to men so noble and so brave. Here we had from the Magazines and Reviews it always contains something instructive and valuable. Grant can shell Petersburg at his pleasure, and his forces DENNIS DUVAL. This work, by the late W. M.

Thackeray, is now for sale by A. Williams & Co, 100 Lee to rout him. I have the utmost confidence in Gen. Washington Street. Published by Harper & Broth. Grant's ability to take Petersburg and Richmond. To-

LIBERIA-CORRECTION.

MR. EDITOR:-The following are quotations from a late letter of Rev. B. Watson, written in Liberia, and published in Zion's Herald of June 29th :

"There is a sufficient necessity for me and hundred of others if they could be getten and provided for. The natives themselves greatly rejoiced when they heard I had come from America to live with them, to be their teacher, or godman, and most cordially invited me out to their town, and promised me ground to live on and adherence to my principles, if I would come to dwell with them exclusively as a teacher. A thing I told them I would willingly do, but they must wait until some arrangements could be made for my coming; and as soon as they were made I would certainly come to their relief. I am fully persuaded that the only way by which we shall ever be able to make any progress in civilizing and evangelizing the hea-then around us, is by going out to live among them, and instructing them in the principles of the gospel. This is what I desire to do if I were able, or were supported in it. But means for aiding all such oper-

ations in this country at present are scarce.

"The missionary operation in Liberia is now at a very low ebb. I refer to the means for sustaining its work. Only one stationed minister in the whole country of Sinoe, where formerly there were four. So you can see that there is a very great declension, and the work is not in such a prosperous condition as we would desire. Yet we are looking forward and hoping for better days, when the Lord shall cause his face so shine upon us, and turn and bless and hoping for better days, when the Lord shall cause his face so shine upon us, and turn and bless us; when the crooked way shall be made straight, and the rough places smooth. But it will not do for us to stand still till that time. It may be that this is an interval for self exertion and effor, when the visible interposition of God's operative hand is not needed; that there is something which we can do in our own behalf, which we would not do if he should interpose. He will not do anything that we can do interpose. He will not do anything that we can do for ourselves."

I ask attention to these sentences in the quotation, viz., "But means for aiding all such operations in this country at present are scarce; the missionary operation in Liberia is now at a very low ebb. I refer to the means for sustaining its work." That Brother Watson is candid and wrote as he understood the matter, I do not doubt; but the impression indirectly conveyed is, that the Missionary Society has not been careful of and liberal to the missionary work in Liberia. This is a mistake. No mission under our care has been more steadily and liberally supported, the army marched upon Petersburg, came to me with a as the large amount of appropriations during the last well-worn pocket Bible, which had been pierced through twelve years will show. And more particularly have the Missionary Committee and Board provided for saw that his emotions nearly overcame him. Said I, supplying them with men, by sending forward all "May I remove the string from it, and see where the ball supplying them with men, by sending forward all suitable persons that we could induce to go; by providing special appropriations for receiving new men his wife's photograph in the centre of the Bible, and the Bible in the side pocket of his blouse. The ball pierced viding special appropriations for receiving new men on trial; and by repeated appropriations for the extrial; and by repeated appropriations for the exdension of the work among the natives. The Board

it edgewise, cutting the photograph in two, and then
glancing off so that, as he asserted, it was the means of has never refused an application from Liberia for extending the work among the natives, when the proposition was clear and satisfactory, presenting the place, tribe and man or men to be employed; and the Board has often made appropriations for the ex- Bible or Testament is a pretty sure evidence that he love tension of the work among the natives without being asked to do it, and also for the reception of additional men into Conference, when we were not advised that any would offer, yet hoped there might be some, and so provided in advance.

From within the last three months upon applica-

so provided in advance.

Even within the last three months, upon application of Rev. R. R. Wilson, President of the Conference, the board granted one thousand dollars for instituting missions among the natives and pushing out into the interior. This the board did particularly in view of Brother Watson and Brother Wilkinson having gone to Liberia, hoping to find such openings for preaching the gospel to native tribes, and also in

LETTER FROM OUR OWN SOLDIER. view of Brother Lowrie's work among the Grebos. The policy of the Board and of the friends of our ission, has been and is to encourage every suitable person to go to Liberia and enter on this

Camp of Third Mussachusetts Cavalry, Morganza, La, June 18, 1864. EDITOR :- I am happy to inform you that, thanks o a kind Providence, I have again joined my company work among the natives, and to give the Conference the means of employing all suitable persons raised up more than two months within the dreary walls of a hosin Liberia. I do not now recollect an instance in which

On the 16th of last February, while the regiment was at New Orleans. I was suddenly taken sick with pneumo nia, and carried to the St. Louis Hospital, where I lay in a very critical condition for four weeks, and then very slowly began to recover.

Our regiment left New Orleans, February 29, and started upon the Red River campaign; so you see I was not permitted to be with my comrades during that expedition, in which our regiment earned so noble a reputation for bravery. It took a prominent part in every battle, and

suffered considerably in killed and wounded. As soon as I felt strong and well enough, I reported for instead, was sent to the "Cavalry Depot," in New Orleans, where were also a number of convalescents and about two hundred and fifty recruits belonging to our regiment. We were sent there because it was impossible to furnish us with horses and equipments. On the 7th May we removed from the Cavalry Depot to Greenville, between New Orleans and Carrollton, where we pitched a camp. Here we remained until June 10th, when we embarked on steamer "Ida May," at Carrollton, and proceeded up the river to Morganza, about twenty miles above Port Hudson, on the right bank of the river, where our regiment was, and still is encamped.

As you can imagine, I was glad to get "home" or again, and see so many familiar and pleasant faces, but some I sadly missed, that I shall never see again.

Our brethren of Liberia must step forward boldly and push the mission into the interior, and not wait so long or depend so much upon " some arrangements to The boys all looked tough and brown, and you may b be made" before they can open their divine message assured they had some pretty hard stories to tell, of perto the natives of Africa. It is the land of their people sonal adventures and miraculous escapes; how nobly our boys stood their ground; how the rebels, maddened with and the inhabitants are their "kinsmen according to whiskey and gunpowder, charged upon Nims' celebrated the flesh," and they should feel towards them as Paul battery, in dense, compact and overwhelming force, and did towards his "kinsmen according to the flesh. every discharge from the cannon opened great gaps in He says, "I have great heaviness and continual their ranks, and actually piled them up in heaps, until sorrow in my heart. For I could wish myself ac mortal man could do no more, and the gunners had cursed from Christ for my brethren, my kinsme leave their pieces to the enemy. They all seem to agree according to the flesh." Whatever may be the exact in one thing, that, with the exception of the fight at Pleaspurport of the words "accursed from Christ," they ant Hill, the rebels were driven and whipped at every ndoubtedly mean that Paul was ready to undergo point, and that our army was only compelled to retreat any sacrifice or toil or danger, if he might but be the by reason of the scarcity of water and food for horses; nstrument, under God, of making the gospel take

very good reason, I think. Our brigade (the Third), has received orders to be im mediately changed to infantry again, for reasons, of course, of which we are ignorant. Our regiment has received orders to turn in their horses and equipments, which is being done at present. Of one thing, however, we have received sufficient assurance, that it is not for lack of fighting qualities or a good name as a cavalry regiment that we are turned again into infantry. The regiment, as a general thing, does not like the change, but they will try and make the best of it. Our regiment, by the accession of this last body of recruits, is quite strong again numbering about five hundred men for duty. A boat passed by here a few nights ago, on its way to

New Orleans, with about three hundred wounded paroled Union prisoners, including a number of our regiment. The weather at present is very hot, and appearance indicate that this summer will be much hotter than the

I receive the Herald occasionally, and you may l assured it is ever welcome, and most eagerly read by everybody. soldiers of our noble army. My travels, especially by

The news from Grant and Sherman thus far is very favorable, and we are all full of hope.

OUR CAUSE IN CANADA. [From a private letter from a friend in Canada, we publi he following extract. It is dated July 7, 1864.]

"With regard to your national calamity, I can assure you that hundreds of thousands in this Province deeply sympathize with the loyal citizens of the United States, the efforts they are making to suppress the Southern re

bellion, restore the Union and abolish slavery. "You have, however, your enemies with us, as well a your friends. Hundreds of disloyal Americans have 'left their country for their country's good," and come to Canada, to our disadvantage. This class of people, with their sympathizers, control a paper in Toronto, called the Leader. This sheet, largely supported by Southern funds, and patronized by British subjects who dislike your republic because of its greatness, is doing all in its power to stir up a bad feeling between the British and American governments. We await every day with deep anxiety the news from Richmond. We are hoping and praying for Grant's success and the complete victory of the brave

"The people in this country friendly to the Norther cause, are very anxious that President Lincoln should be tive lines, virtually saying to each other, "So far shalt re-elected as the chief magistrate of the American republic; while, on the other hand, the advocates of the Sc ern rebellion, both as it regards American traitors and British subjects who hate your nation, are anxious for his defeat. As a friend to your delightful country, I sincerely hope that President Lincoln will be triumphantly returned to the White House, and that he will be allowed very good view of Petersburg and its surroundings. Gen. to finish the work of emancipation. Some of your peo are so arranged that it will be exceedingly difficult for ple appear to think that he is not moving fast enough against slavery and rebellion; but my opinion is, that he has moved as fast as the people were prepared for his measures. His defeat next fall would give great satisfacday Gen. Grant and staff came to this place in the tion to the enemies of your country in Europe and in the steamer Greyhound, and spent the day riding along the lines. Wishing to go down to City Point, I went on

"The eyes of the whole world are intently fixed o the movements of your country. If the Union is maintained and slavery completely abolished, you bid fair to become the greatest nation in the world; but if you divide African, once a slave. into sections and factions, your day of greatness will be urned into a night of darkness. May God prevent such a calamity from falling upon the United States."

shook cordially. I then introduced myself as a delegate TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, PROVIDENCE, R. 1 The above named church was organized in the spring ing a great work in the army. The conversation then of 1859, by Rev. W. McDonald. In the Fall of the same urned upon the present campaign. Said I, "General, I year they bargained with Perry Davis for a church edifice. ave wondered how you could endure so much mental and owned by him, and occupied at the time by a Baptist society. Subsequently, Mr. Davis, through some strange hallucination, refused to give the society possession, actimes, but I never lose any sleep." Where is there mother man in these United States upon whom the same cording to a written and recorded agreement. An action mount of care and responsibility might be laid who could was brought by the Trinity society for the possession of the church, which has been continued in the courts until Semmes challenged him to fight, and the correspondet within a few months. Mr Davis having deceased, his son aid he knew where Lee's forces were and where he had made the Trinity society an offer, which offer was accept his headquarters, and then added, "I shall take Petersed and the matter settled. The matter being amicably burg and Richmond, and Lee knows it." I was very adjusted, the society began at once to look about for a suitable place to build. The place was soon found and doing so, and intended to give her a fight, and "begged which he carried on the conversation. There was not the

in good earnest. The corner stone of this new church edifice was laid with appropriate ceremonics, on last St. John's Day, by the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island. The day was fine, and everything passed off very pleasantly. The various masonic bodies in our city formed a procession on Market Square at 11, A.M., and proceeded directly to the site of the church on Broad Street. Rev. W. McDonald offered the prayer. It being St. John's Day, Rev. Mr. Woodbury, the Grand Chaplain, delivered a neat and very appropriate culogy on Masonry; the corner stone was then laid in due form, and Rev. Sidney Dean, of Warren, pronounced a deeply interesting address. The vast congregation present did not fail to understand what kind of religion would there be preached.

The doxology was suug by the congregation, the benediction pronounced, and the procession re-formed and proceeded to Howard Hall, where the aminual Grand Lodge dinner was served. This church is to be a plain edifice, of gothic architecture, 101 by 65 feet, with a spire 110 feet

of gothic architecture, 101 by 65 feet, with a spire 110 feet bama

"The only shot which I fear will give us any trouble to the only shot which I fear will give us any trouble with an end gallery, and two class room in the front part of the church under the gallery, so arranged as to be thrown into one, making a room 26 by 50, or by sliding partitions

to be thrown into the main audience room, when needed.

The building is to be of brick, and when completed will be one of the neatest and most attractive churches in our city. It will be a free church also. And it is to be hoped that every lover of Methodism in Providence will feel a deep interest in the prosperity of this youngest of the Methodist family in this city. NARRAGANSET.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE CHURCHES. Rev. Hugh Montgomery reports progress from East Haverhill, N. H. The church is greatly revived; the Sabbath School is large and flourishing; the preacher is well provided for, and the inside of the meeting-house is undergoing re-modeling, all the expense of which has been promptly met by a willing people. But the best of all is,

nners are inquiring the way to Jesus. Rev. J. Oramel Peck writes us from Lowell, July 8th : The Lord is reviving old Worthen Street, and re-buildng her again. Within the last four weeks some thirty have been converted, and many more are serious. The Sunday School, also, has been increased by about eighty

thy with our suffering soldiers, and twelve hundred dollars or the Christian Commission!" CHURCH MILITANT AT SOUTHBRIDGE Mr. Editor

-I have been so busy of late in pushing the enemy that I have not taken time to give you an official report. Suf. and regiment, after being confined by severe illness for fice to say, the army in Southbridge was never in a better condition than at the present. Upwards of one hundred reported for duty last month at dress parade (class meet ing). We have but a few wounded prisoners, from the fact that our great Physician is so ready to heal all that feel their wounds; and the grand characteristic of our sur. geon is, he takes the rebel blood all out of them in a moment of time and they become "new creatures," and im. mediately loyal subjects. Between thirty and forty have experienced this wonderful change. The army has great. v increased of late, especially in the infantry. We number two hundred in this department, and on the Fourth inst. a demonstration was made in one of the most beautiful groves in this vicinity. The plan was well designed and remarkably well executed. Skirmishing had been duty, expecting to join my regiment immediately, but going on for a few days previous, and the ground was well surveyed; and on the Fourth, as early as seven o'clock n the morning, there were signs of a great engagement and at ten o'clock the whole army of about four hundred was in motion, all singing,

> "We are young, and we are happy." This attack was made mostly by our light infantry; only a few columbiads were brought into service on that day, and it is said a better display was never made by this

division. Our weapons were "not carnal, but might through God;" eternity alone can tell the effects. After oaying all our expenses, which amounted to about forty lollars, we raised thirty for "our boys," who are really on the field of strife. In this campaign we would have all understand we give no quarter, we fight for victory; our motto is. Unconditional surrender. In God is our T. J. ABBOTT, Commanding.

#### PERSONAL.

Rev. C. C. Mason, of the Maine Conference, has by ermission of his Quarterly Conference at Hallowell, enred upon a term of service as Delegate of the Christian Commission. As it is getting quite common for neighboring preachers to supply the pulpit of absent brethren serving as Delegates, it is presumed that the preachers of Gardiner District will be equally patriotic, and will respond cheerfully to the call of Brother A. H. Howard, who s charged with supplying Brother M.'s pulpit.

Rev. Geofge Loomis, D.D., President of Alleghany College, Meadville, Penn., has been elected to the Presi lency of Genesee College, and Rev. C. W. Bennett, A M, of the East Genesee Conference, to the Principalship of Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, Lima, N. Y.

The Rev. A. M. Hough, of the Lexington Avenue Church, in this city, and Rev. D. D. Lindsley, of White Plains, both of the New York Conference, have been an pointed by Bishop Clark to Idaho. They will depart for their new field of labor about the first of August.

The Board of Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America, provided for by the last General Conference, organized in Cincinnati on Thursday, June 16: Bishop Clark, President; Adam Poe, treasurer : H. B. Hagans, Secretary. Persons who know of bequests to be made to the church can corresond at once with the treasurer or secretary.

The brethren in Colorado having requested a postponenent of their Conference, Bishop Clark has made a change in his arrangements. He left New York on Monday, July 4. for San Francisco, by way of the Isthmus, and after presiding at the California and Oregon Conferences, will return by the overland route, and meet the Colorado Con ference, which is to assemble on the 20th of October.

A correspondent of the Congregationalist, writing from Greece, thus speaks of the venerable Dr. Schauffler, the well-known missionary in Turkey: " Dr Schauffler is engaged in translating the Scriptures into the Turkish language-not the language of common life, but the language of Turkish literature-between which two kinds of lan guage there is a great difference here in the East. I had expected to see a man showing more the marks of age. His bright eye, firm voice, and elastic step encourage me in the hope that he may yet continue to do much service in placing the Scriptures before the reading, cultivated portion of the Turkish Empire. His connection, as I suppose is generally known, is not with the American Board, but with the Bible Society."

William Pitt Fessenden, the new secretary of the treasurv, was born at Boscawen, New Hampshire, October 16, 1806. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1823, and began the practice of law at Portland in 1827, where he has resided ever since. He was early and several times a member of the legislature. His first election to the lower house of Congress was in 1841. He began his service in the United States Senate in 1853, and has continued an active whig, but was among the earliest to join the republican party. For many years he has stood at the head of the bar in Maine.

Wendell Phillips says in his letter to Theodore Tilton "I am not myself a voter, and could neither give nor take office under the present constitution." Wendell has a singular conscience. He cannot honestly vote for Free mont, but thinks it right to induce others to do it.

Robert Toombs, formerly Senator in Congress from Georgia, and then general in the rebel army, is now a pri vaté in a Georgia regiment.

At the recent convocation of Oxford University the Rev. Samuel Crowther, M.A., Bishop Designate of Niger, was admitted to the degree of Doctor in Divinity. The reverend divine was presented for his degree in a very complimentary Latin speech by the Venerable Archdea con Clerke, in the absence of the Regius Professor of Divinity. Mr. Crowther, it will be remembered, is a native

Gen. J. C. Fremont and wife arrived in this city Sunday orning, 3d inst., preparatory to passing a short season at Nahant.

#### WEEKLY SUMMARY.

From the War.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE ALABAMA .- July 6, the Navy Department received dispatches from Captain John A. Winslow, of the U. S. steamer Kearsage, containing the information that he had fought the pirate Alabama and sunk her. The communications were written from Cher-bourg, France, June 19. Capt. Winslow says that Capt of the New York Herald, who was then in Cherbourg says that Semmes' challenge stated that he considered th presence of the Kearsage in the vicinity of the port and insult to him and the rebel flag; that he was desirous that the Kearsage would remain off that port, where he hoped not to detain her long." Capt. Winslow says: "According to this notice the Alabama left the port "According to this notice the Alabama iet the police. Cherbourg this morning at about 9 30 o'clock. At 10 20 A. M. we discovered her steering toward us. Fearing the question of jurisdiction might arise we stamed to sea, until a distance of 6 or 7 miles was obtained from the Cherbourg breakwater, when we rounded to and commenced steering for the Alabama. As we approached her, within about 1,260 yards, she opened fire, we rectifying two or three broadsides before a shot was returned.

is a 100 pounder rifle ball which entered our stern post and remains at present unexploded.

"It would seem almost invidious to particularize the confluct."

"It would seem almost invidious to particularize conduct of any one man or officer when all had done their dury with a fortifued and coolness which cannot be too highly praised; but I feel it due to my executive officer, Lieutenant Commander Thornton, who superistended the working of the battery, to particularly mention him for an example of coolness and encouragement of the men while fighting, which contributed much toward the success of the action."

Semmes reports his total loss to have been 30 menkilled and 21 wounded. When he found his ship wit sinking he tried to escape to Cherbourg, but the restel was sinking so rapidly that he was obliged to surrender, dition, and launch the quarter boats to save the wounded and the boys who could not swim. The men then jumped overboard and endeavored to save themselves.
English steam yacht Deerhound, which had been watch ing the contest, came up and picked up 40 men, including Captain Semmes, and immediately escaped to Eogland.

The boats of the Kearsage picked up 68 men.

The two steamers were each of about 1,000 tons; on the control of account stating that the Kearsage was 30 tons larger than the Alabama, and another that the latter was 25 tots heavier than the former. The Kearsage is said to have new scholars. Everything is encouraging. It is the result of the Divine blessing upon the science of hard work."

Rev. S. F. Wetherbee, writes us from Gorham, Me.: that the Alabama had 150 men. The Alabama had the correspondent of the London Times states that the Alabama had 150 men. The Alabama had the correspondent of the London Times states that the Alabama had 150 men. "The ladies in this village have just closed a Strawberry guns, and the Kearsage 7. Although the Kearsage had guns, and the Kearsage 7. Although the Kearsage had guns, and the Kearsage 7. Although the Kearsage had guns, and the Kearsage 7. Although the Kearsage had guns, and the Kearsage had guns, and the Kearsage 7. Although the Kearsage had guns, and the Kearsage 7. Although the Kearsage had guns, and the Kearsage the control of the Kearsage had guns, and the Kearsage the control of the Kearsage had guns, and the Kearsage the control of the Kearsage had guns, and the Kearsage the control of the Kearsage the kearsage the control of the Kearsage the control of the kearsage the kearsage the control of the kearsage the control of the kearsage the kearsage the control of the kearsage the Festival and Fair, and have counted up as the results, more intimate neighborly acquaintance, a deeper sympa-

Alabama, the latter being able to bring 5 guns to bear, | growing condition. Corn promised well, and nearly an while the Kearsage (unless her 11 inch guns were pivots) average number of acres is planted. The oat crop is the could use but 4; Semmes says: "The enemy was heavier largest, and was the most promising ever sown in the than myself, both in ship, battery and crew, but I did not land. Clover and the grasses were in excellent condition. know, until the action was over, that she was iron-clad." There was a large increase in the crop of maple sugar He said that after the battle it was discovered that his and molasses. Sheep are in good condition. opponent was plated with iron chains amidships; and The general hospital at City Point is supplied with this coat of mail covered with thin planking to conceal water fram the Appomattox. The water had to be carthe armor; the Alabama's shot and shell ripped off the ried up the bluff by hand. The Christian Commission planking and exposed the device. Other authorities say procured a steam fire engine, placed it in a barge on the that chains were hung on her sides to protect the boilers, river, and by this means throw up water into tanks for but nothing is said of their being concealed. Whether the use of the hospital. The main road to the army is the Kearsage could fire the heavier broadside or not, it near, which rendered the dust insupportable; the comwas estimated by the Alabama's friends on board the Deer- mission procured a street watering machine and sprinkle hound that in the early part of the action the Alabama the road. It has invested \$2,000 in mosquito nets for fired three shots to the Kearsage one, and in the aggregate | this hospital. the former discharged 150 rounds, while the latter fired

which lodged. From this it would appear that inaccurate

firing was one cause of the pirate's want of success.

The semi-official journals of France lament the loss of the Alabama; and the British pride is touched, which adds to the sorrow of English secessionists, for, as one correspondent says, " whenever the Alabama needed help there was always an Englishman there to render it. She was constructed by an Englishman, in an English port; she was taken to sea, armed, equipped and started on her career by Englishmen; she was fed, harbored, petted and protected in English ports; and finally, when she arrives t the last tragic scene in her destructive existence, there steps in an Englishman to steal away her captain and The old cotton factory of the Salmon Falls Manufacturofficers." The best gunners on board the Alabams, we ing Company and burnt, with a number of dwellings were are informed by English journals, were trained on board destroyed. The loss is variously estimated at from \$350,the Excellent, in Portsmouth harbor. The Excellent is | 000 to \$450,000. the ship of instruction for the British Navy, and those gunners were receiving pay from the British government when they enlisted with Semmes, but their names have feet long, was destroyed. The building was principally since been stric on from the rolls. The yacht Deerhound was built by the Messrs. Laird, and is said to be owned by the firm of Fraser, Trenholm & Co., of Liverpool, who are the rebel agents for that port. The London Duily News charges that the Deerhound acted as a sort of tender to the Alabama. It considers Semmes and the others who escaped as bound in honor to give themselves up, and that Cuptain Winslow did not pursue and fire upon the Decrhound, because he did not believe any one carrying the flag of the Royal Yacht Squadron would act o dishonorably. The Times, in trying to account for the result of this battle between a British and American vessel, states that the Kearsage had 10 heavy 11-inch guns. The Messrs. Laird and friends had boasted that he Alabama could whip the Kearsage either at sailing or fighting. Thursday before the battle Captain Semmes proudly called the attention of a party of French ladies his newly sharpened cutlasses, which were to be used in boarding the Kearsage. It will be bserved that this is another instance of a Sunday battle in which the at-

Since the above information was obtained. Secretary Welles has sent to Capt. Winslow a letter of thanks, in which he claims that " the Alabama represented the best maritime efforts of the most skilled English workshop." And that the victory was gained over a "vessel superior in tonnage, in number of guns, and in the number of her crew." An officers states that the Kearsage received 28 shots-13 about her hull. Capt. Winslow writes to the London News that the Kearsage was plated with sheet | Solon, Me. chains for a distance of 20 feet, to protect the boilers, and the chains covered with light planking to keep out the to increase the pay of the members.

An officer writes: "Our commander, Capt. Winslow, the Treasury, July 5. after the action was over, and during the afternoon, had all hands mustered on the quarter deck, and there was offered solemn prayer and thanksgiving to God, who had given us so signal a victory."

VIRGINIA .- There has been quiet along the lines at Petersburg for the past few days, with the exception of occasional artillery firing. The practice of picket firing, at least a portion of the time, has been abandoned, and the pickets freely interchanged civilities. Meanwhile the lines are strengthened and many heavy guns and mor-tars have been sent to the front. If Gen. Grant chose he could lay the city in ruins in a few hours.

burg, in the Shenandoah Valley, near Harper's Ferry, number of hours, capturing a number of prisoners and and destroyed the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at this valuable mail. At night (the third of his adventure,) h point. Since then they have taken possession of Harper's attempted to return. He had the river fortifications Ferry, which was evacuated by Gen. Sigel's forces. Gen. pass and the rebels were watching. His boat had bee Wallace was afterward placed in command instead of concealed in a creek, and the party in a cypress swam Gen. Sigel. Parties of the raiders have since been plun- The prisoners could not be carried, and to prevent the dering in Maryland, and frequent skirmises have taken giving the alarm they were set adrift in a boat without place. On the 9th inst. a battle took place between Gen.

Wallace's forces, about—10,000 men, a portion of whom were 100 days men, under Brig. Gen. Tyler—and 20,000 When he reached a point between two batteries he sa rebels, said to be Ewell's corps. Our troops were finally driven in confusion, and Gen. Tyler was among the prisasi fine would pass through the western outlet. T oners captured. The battle took place at Monocacy, which ruse succeeded, the rebels hastening to head him of is on the road from Harper's Ferry to Baltimore. Ex. When the rebels were drawn from the channel, he sudden tensive preparations were in progress for the defense of turned and went over the bar east of the channel, the Baltimore Government has been fully aware of the rebels not attempting to follow, on account of the brea movements of the enemy for several days, and will meet ers, and the guns of the fort were trained on the chann them. On the 10th inst. it was reported that a portion so they could do no harm. The gallant party reach of Gen. Hunter's force, under Gen. Sullivan, had recap- the vessel in safety with the 8 prisoners. tured Martinsburg and taken 1,000 prisoners, also all the captured stores, and much plunder collected at that point tation clause, but will accept substitutes. Fifty days by the rebels. If this report be true, Gen. Sullivan has allowed, after a call for troops, to fill the quota by volu made a long march from west of the Alleghanies.

The New York World's dispatch of the 11th inst says that the latest reports are that the rebels are making for the Potomac to escape a large force in their rear and on their flanks. John Covode says that Gen. Grant attaches no importance to the raid into Maryland, as Lee would not withdraw any considerable force from the lines at Petersburg. The rebels came within 4 miles of Baltimore, and burnt Gov. Bradford's house.

Gen. Grant reports that Gen. Wilson's cavalry opera in less than 40 days. He destroyed all the blacksmith road. Wilson lost about 1,000 men, his ammunition cers out of the range of our fire upon Charleston. and ambulance train and 12 cannon. He brought in 400 colored men and a large number of horses and mules. Gen. Hunter's force reached Charleston, Va , previous

to July 1, after a march of 500 miles, in which he defeated the enemy 5 times and totally destroyed all the railroads on the route. He lost 2,000 men; the rebels

Division of the Mississippi.-After the attempt July 2. of the 27th ult to drive the rebels from Kenesaw Mountain, a movement was commenced on the right, southerly to be Maj. General of volunteers. toward the Chattahoochie River. This flanking movement caused the enemy to evacuate, and on the 8d inst. Gen. Sherman dated his dispatch from Marietta. It was expected that the next halt would be at the Chattahoochie, which is 13 miles from Atlanta.

In order to protect trains between Memphis and Saulsbury from guerrilla attacks, Gen. Washburne has ordered 40 of the most prominent secessionists to be arrested, and 20 of them are placed on board each train, about the engine and in other prominent positions, so that the guer rillas will not fire upon the cars.

WEST MISSISSIPPI DIVISION .- June 24, the rebels under Shelby planted a battery on White River and captured the gunboat Queen City. Three other gunboats came up, when the rebels were compelled to burn their prize. Gen. Steele sent a force down the Arkansas after the rebels. General Carr came upon the enemy, fought, captured 200 men, the guns taken from the Queen City, and 4 mountain howitzers. Carr lost 200 men; the rebels 500 .- It is said that 16,000 men left New Orleans prior to the 19th ult., and 8,000 more up to date of last advices.

#### It was not known where they were going. Congressional.

SENATE.-The the Committee of Conference on the enrollment bill made a report, and the bill was passed as reported, agreeing essentially with the House bill. The bill making an appropriation for testing submarine inventions was passed; also the House bill to encourage immigration; the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to provide for the education of naval constructors and engineers; the special income tax, imposing an additional tax of 5 per cent. on incomes of \$600 per annum; and House bill providing a republican government for the States in rebellion; one section declaring that the States in insurrection will not be entitled to Congressional rep resentation, nor to a Presidential vote, until a majority of their citizens return to their allegiance.

gration. The report of the Conference Committee on Pensions was accepted, leaving the pension of private

The "American Steamship Company" has been or-100. Only 8 shots struck the hull of the Kearsage, 4 of ganized in this city, and the directors of the company were authorized to contract for the construction or pu chase of one or two steamers when the article providing that the subscription list shall have reached a certain amount shall be complied with.

> On the 4th of July the Sanitary Commission distributed 44,000 pounds of tomatoes, pickles, onions, lemons and fresh vegetables to the men in the trenches before Petersburg. Complaint is still made that some surgeons and others live upon delicacies designed for the sick and wounded.

> A great fire occurred at Salmon Falls, N. H., July 8.

A fire broke out in the U. S. Armory at Springfield, Mass., July 2. A building 200 feet long, with an L 85 used for polishing and milling. There will be no suspension of work in consequence of the fire.

Nineteen months in advance; Secretary Chase estimated the expenses of the government to July, 1864, on the supposition that the war would continue with unabated disbursements until that time. He calculated that the debt would then be \$1,744,685,586.80. The figures ascertained come within less than one million of the amount predicted.

Gen. Dix has been before a New York court on the charge of illegally suppressing the World and Journal of Commerce. The General informed the Court that he was ordered by the President not to permit himself to be deprived of his personally liberty, as his services were required by the general government. Governor Seymour assured the Court that the whole State militia should be used, if necessary, to execute the process of the court,

but he afterward concluded to yield the point for a time. Referring to the impression that the colored soldiers take no prisoners, Carleton, of the Boston Journal, says that it is not true, although the rebels evidently believe it is. To illustrate his point he gives an incident of the fighting before Petersburg, related by Gen. Hinks, the substance of which is that the General saw two wounded colored soldier helping a rebel, who was wounded worse than they, to the hospital.

On the 4th of July the dwelling house of Capt. Moses French, 2d Maine Cavalry, was consumed by fire at

The Legislature of New Hampshire has rejected a bill Mr. Fessenden entered upon his duties as Secretary of

The \$33,000 000 loan, being the balance not accepted of the \$75,000,000, has been withdrawn, and the proposals will be returned.

Congress at the late session passed 213 acts and 6 resolutions of a private character.

Military and Naval.

One of the most daring reconnoisances of the war wa made last month by Capt. Cushing, of the gunboat Mon ashore, traveled from the river until they reached th July 3, a rebel force made its appearance at Martins- main road to Wilmington; here they lay concealed for

> The new conscription law abolishes the \$300 comm teering, then a draft is ordered if the men have not be raised. Volunteers for one year receive \$100 bounty, f two years \$200, three years \$300. The President has proclaimed martial law in Kentuck

This is said to be a precautionary measure to prevent any obstruction of the draft. Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, has called for 24,000

men for 100 days. The War Department has sent a long list of rebel offi-

tions resulted in destroying 60 miles of railroad. The cers to Gen. Foster at Charleston harbor, among whom Danville road, Gen. Wilson reports, could not be repaired is Brig. Gen. Johnston, who was captured at Spottsylvania. These officers are to be kept in quarters where most shops and saw-mills which could be used in repairing the of the rebel shells fall, until the enemy removes our offi-Admiral Lee, of the North Atlantic blockading squad-

ron, reports that from July 24, 1863, to July 1, 1864, his fleet has captured or destroyed 42 steamers. General McDowell has assumed command of the Pacific

Department. Gen. Wright remains in command of the The iron-clad ship Puritan was launched at New York

The Senate has confirmed Gen. Quincy A. Gillmore

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| ٠   | BUSINESS LETTERS RECEIVED, to July 9.                 |
| н   | D Atkins. Wm Bowen-H P Blood 3-J M Bean-S C           |
| . 1 | Brown-F W Barber-L H S Brewster-Mrs J M Blake-J E     |
|     | Baxter. I J P Collyer-W H Crawford 2-Wm O Cady-C J    |
|     | Clark-F P Caldwell-D Cushing-B H Closson-J N Collier. |
| -   | G S Dearborn 2-S L Dickinson-R Dinsmore, E Edson J    |
|     | C Emerson. J Fairbanks-Thos L Fowler. D Guillow-J     |
| 1   | W Guernsey, J Hall-E A Heimershausen-J Hayes-C H      |
| ,   | Hanaford-E C Hayden-Geo Hews-G W Hubbard-E A          |
|     | Howard-J Hall. Mrs D Jenkins-P Jaques (all right)-W   |
| 8   | S Jones. D P Leavitt-A B Lovewell-E Loud Jr. J N      |
|     | Marsh-M Munroe. C L Osgood. J O Peck-J R Pendeil-     |
|     | Geo Pratt-C A Plumer. H W Quin. W N Richardson-Mrs    |
|     | M F Rice. W H Stetson-lesse Stone. M Thompson-W B     |
|     | Toulmin. 8 F Upham. 8 F Wetherbee-C White-G Whit-     |
| -   | aker-I Wiley-Z Westcott-W J Wilson.                   |

METHODIST BOOK DEPOSITORY.

John Andrews—BS Arey 2—M C Abbott 2d—W L Brown—
E Bryant—G W Ballou—C Bishop—W R Burnham—D Bradbury—C M Barnes—I R Ballev—E F Beaumont—S O Browne
—C Bigelow—Bridgeman & Whitney—W Butler—R Burt—A

Loter—F A Clapp—C E Cummings 2—J M Clark—W W

Coleble—Bridgeman & Whitney—W Butler—R Burt—A

Butlers—F A Clapp—C E Cummings 2—J M Clark—W W

Coleble—G C Browner—B Consiling—G F Cobb—
F P Caldwell E Chase—G C Crane—J W Case—J Cumming—W B P Delise—G C Crane—J W Case—J Cumming—W B P Delise—M W Dodd—E A Day—H V Day—G

S Dearborn—C C Dodre—A S Dowie—S A Davis—O R Edwards—D D Eddy—W W Ellis—W B Fenlason—W F Farrington—D Field—T L Flood—N O Freeman—C Fuller—T L

Fowler—W C Furnel—R J Finley—E Goodenough 2—S S

Gray—H C Gardloer—J H Griffin—John Hunt—R W Humphriss—E A Helmershausen—L Hall—I Hubbard—D Hale—
J T Hand—J Harriman—I L Hauser—S P Heath—N Hobart

—C P Hopkins—C D Ingraham—E A Irish—H D Jordan—S

Jackson—A L Kendall—L B Knight—W W Keays—J H

Kaott—W Liacoln—A S Ladd—P D Myers 2—W H Martin—
W W Marsh—G A Miller—A G Moore—J Michell—G T

Mitchell—A Moore—T Nelson & Sons—A L Nelson—J H

Newhall—G W Norris—A Pickard—Poe & Hitchoock—A L

Pratt—W J Pomfret—L W Prescott—L C Powers—J Peterson—J Porter—J C Pliman—A C Reynolds—I P Roberts—W

W H Strout—E A Smith—R Tilton—A Ulmer—I B Wickins—
W W Medel—I A Smith—R Tilton—A Ulmer—I B Wickins—
W Web—G L Wright—S Y Wallace—J H Spalter & Co—H B

Wardwell.

J. P. Magee, Agen N. E. Depository—5 Corphill Letters Received from July 2 to 9.

# Marriages.

their citizens return to their allegiance.

On the 4th of July the Senate adjourned sine die.

House.—Saturday's session of the House, as well as of the Senate, was continued into Sunday. The special income tax bill was passed; also bill to encourage immigration. The report of the Conference Committee. Pensions was accepted, leaving the pension of private soldiers at \$3 per month. A resolution complimenting the army and navy in their successes was passed.

July 4, the House adjourned sine die.

Domestic.

Domestic.

The Department of Agriculture at Washington has reported on the condition of crops for June. The crop of applea and peaches is good in the East, but peaches are almost totally destroyed in the West. The condition of winter wheat was excellent, except in Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota. Not quite an average quantity of spring wheat was sown, but it was in a very favorable

N. Capen, of Springfield, to Miss Sarah E. Metcalf, of this city.

At the M. E. Parsonage, Malden, July 2, by Rev. J. W. P. Barnes, Mr. William D. Grover, of North Chelsea, to Miss Chementine P. Dana, of Goffstown, N. H.

In Lawrence, July 2, by Rev. G. S. Dearborn, Mr. Bryan In Lawrence, July 2, by Rev. K. S. Hall, Mr. Justus L. Boynton to Miss Mary J. Day, both of L.; July 5, Mr. Henry J. Preston to Mrs. Almira B. Hunt, both of L.; July 5, Mr. Henry J. Preston to Mrs. Almira B. Hunt, both of L.; July 5, Mr. Henry J. Preston to Mrs. Almira B. Hunt, both of L.; July 5, Mr. Henry J. Preston to Mrs. Almira B. Hunt, both of L.; July 5, Mr. Henry J. Preston to Mrs. Almira B. Hunt, both of L.; July 5, Mr. Henry J. Preston to Mrs. Almira B. Hunt, both of L.; July 5, Mr. Henry J. Preston to Mrs. Almira B. Hunt, both of L.; July 5, Mr. Henry J. Preston to Mrs. Almira B. Hunt, both of L.; July 5, Mr. Henry J. Preston to Mrs. Almira B. Hunt, both of L.; July 5, Mr. Henry J. Preston to Mrs. Almira B. Hunt, both of L.; July 5, Mr. Henry J. Preston to Mrs. Almira B. Hunt, both of L.; July 5, Mr. Henry J. Preston to Mrs. Almira B. Hunt, both of L.; July 5, Mr. Henry J. Preston to Mrs. Almira B. Hunt, both of L.; July 5, Mr. Henry J. Preston to Mrs. Almira B. Hunt, both of L.; July 5, Mr. Henry J. Preston to Mrs. Almira B. Hunt, both of L.; July 5, Mr. Henry J. Preston to Mrs. Almira B. Hunt, both of L.; July 5, Mr. Henry J. Preston to Mrs. Al

Weeks, of New Salem; also, at the Parsonage, by the same, May 13, Mr. Apollos W. Beach to Miss Eliza H. Foster, both of Prescott; also, at the Parsonage, by the same, July 3, Mr. Charles Fisher to Miss Yuna D. King, all of New Salem.

In Hampden, Me., June 23, by Rev. W. H. Crawford, Mr. Hiram W. Webber, of Hermon, to Miss Lucinda R. Smith, of Hampden, Me. and Semme July 25, by Rev. B. Salem. June 26, Mr. Joshua Sherman to Miss Jennie Phillips, both of Hampden, Me.

In Solon, Me., May 31, by Rev. D. Waterhouse, Mr. J. D. Gibbs, of Lovell, to Miss M. Louisa Waterhouse, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

In Dexter, Me., July 2, by Rev. B. S. Arey, Mr. John Dyson to Miss Mary Ann Taylor, both of Dexter; July 3, Mr. Randall W. Bean to Miss Mary E. Kendall; Mr. Frank H. McGregory to Miss Fanny A. Bean, all of Corintla.

In Solat, June 19, by Rev. J. Farbanks, Mr. John Howes, of Industry, to Miss McGregory to Miss Fanny A. Bean, all of Corintla.

In Solat, June 19, by Rev. J. Frank H. McGregory to Miss Fanny A. Bean, all of Corintla.

In Solat, June 19, by Rev. J. Frank H. McGregory to Miss Fanny A. Bean, all of Corintla.

In Solat, June 19, by Rev. J. Frank H. McGregory to Miss Miranda E. Brooks, both of York, Me., Jule 19, by Rev. John Collins, Capt. Frank Emerson to Miss Miranda E. Brooks, both of York, Me., Jule 19, by Rev. John Collins, Capt. Frank Emerson to Miss Miranda E. Brooks, both of York, Me., July 1, by Rev. John Collins, Capt. Frank Emerson to Miss Miranda E. Brooks, both of York, Me., July 1, by Rev. John Collins, Capt. Frank Emerson to Miss Miranda E. Brooks, both of York, Me., July 1, by Rev. John Collins, Capt. Frank Emerson to Miss Miranda E. Brooks, both of York, Me., July 1, by Rev. John Collins, Capt. Frank Emerson to Miss Miranda E. Brooks, both of York, Me., July 1, by Rev. John Collins, Capt. Frank Emerson to Miss Miranda E. Brooks, both of York, Me., July 1, by Rev. John Collins, Capt. Frank Emerson to Miss Miranda E. Brooks, both of York, Me., July 1, by Rev. John Collins, Capt. Frank

Deaths.

In East Woburn, July 7, Mrs. Betsey Pearson, aged 65 yrs.
In Bath, Me., July 3, Mrs. Pamelia, wife of Rev. Jes. e Harriman, of the East Maine Conference.
In Staffordville, Conn., June 26, Sister Polly Breed, after
having lived to the good old age of 81 years.

#### The Markets.

[Corrected from the Mass. Ploughman and N. E. Farmer.] BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET. WEDNESDAY, July 6.
At market for the current week: Cattle, 909; Sheep and Ambs, 3832; Swine, 6.9. Number of Western Cattle, 735; Eastern Cattle, —; Working Oxen and Northern Cattle, 39. Cattle left over from last week 35. PRICES—Market Beef—Extra \$13.00 @ 13.50; first quality \$12.00 g 13.00; second quality 11.00 g 11.50; third quality, \$10.25 @ 10.75 W 100 hs (the total weight of Hides, Tallow, and dress-

d Beef.) Hides-11c per B. Tallow-11 @ 11ic P b. Lamb Skins-1.25. Sheared Sheep Skins 62c. Wool Sheep

kins 4.50. Calf Skins, 22 a 23c P b. There is a fair supply of Beeves at market, and the quality s good. Trade is active, and nearly all the Beef Cattle were id vesterday. Prices remain unchanged from our last quotions.

Stores—With the exception of Working Oxen and Milch

Working Oxen-But few pairs at market, and not much in lemand. No sales noticed.

Milch Cows—Ordinary \$30 @ \$50; extra \$70 @ 85. Prices

Sheep and Lambs-Sheared Sheep, 5 @ 62c P b. Wool Sheep 10 to P b. Lambs-\$4.50 @ \$6.50 V head, in good de-Swine-With the exception of Fat Hogs there is not much

|                     | RE    | TA  | IL  | PRICE               |     |      |     |
|---------------------|-------|-----|-----|---------------------|-----|------|-----|
| INSIDE              | FA    | NEU | III | HALL MARKET.        |     |      |     |
| PROVISIONS          | _10   | m.  |     | VEGETABLE           | ES  |      |     |
| Lump Butter,        |       | 8   | 40  |                     |     |      | 75  |
| Butter, in tubs,    | 36    |     | 38  | Spinach, peck,      |     |      | 17  |
| 2d quality,         | 30    |     |     | New Onions, bunch,  | 6   | ã    | 10  |
| Cheese, 1st quality |       |     | 20  |                     | -   | 9    |     |
| Sage,               | ,     | æ   | 00  | each.               | 15  | æ    | 20  |
| Eggs, doz.          |       | 2   | 27  | Marrow Squashes,    | -   |      | -   |
| Beef, fresh,        | 14    | 0   | 30  | Ph.                 |     | 2    | 10  |
| Salted,             | 14    | @   | 19  | West India Squasher | s.  | -    |     |
| Smoked,             | 16    | a   | 17  | F b.                | ,   | @    | 6   |
| Hogs, whole,        |       | @   | 00  |                     | 8   | 0    | 10  |
| Pork, fresh,        |       | @   | 16  | Carrots, W bunch,   | 1   | a    | 124 |
| Salted,             | 20    | 0   | 25  | Lettuce, V head.    | 4   | 2    | 6   |
| Hams, Boston,       | 20    | (A) | 23  | Green Peas, & peck, | 50  | @    | 75  |
| Western,            | 18    | ã   | 22  | New Turnips, w bch  | . 8 | a    | 10  |
| Lard, best,         |       | 0   | 22  | Radishes, bunch.    |     | 1    | 06  |
| Western, keg,       | 20    | 2   | 22  | Asparagus, bunch,   | 10  | (AL  | 17  |
| Veal.               | 12    | a   | 20  | Rhubarb, W.         |     | (00) | 02  |
| Calves, whole,      | 08    | .00 | 14  | Cucumbers, each,    | 06  | @    | 08  |
| Lamb, P qr,         |       |     |     | New Beets, & bunch  |     | @    | 07  |
| Mutton,             |       | @   | 20  | Potatoes, & peck,   |     | (00) | 38  |
| Sheep, whole,       | 10    | 2   | 12  | Pickles, gal,       |     | @    | 63  |
|                     |       | _   |     | Beans, white, peck, | 75  | @    | 87  |
| POULTE              |       |     |     |                     |     | _    |     |
| Turkeys, b,         |       | @   |     |                     |     |      |     |
| Ducks, pair,        | 1 00  | a 1 | 50  | Gooseberries, qt,   |     | @    | 15  |
| Wild Ducks, pair,   | 0 00  | £0  | 00  | Dried Apples, & to, | 12  | @    | 16  |
| Peeps, doz,         |       |     |     | Apples, peck,       | 75  | @    | 00  |
| Chickens,           |       |     |     |                     | 50  | @    | 75  |
| ₩ pair,             | 1 00  |     |     |                     |     | a    | 17  |
| Snipe, doz,         |       | @ 0 | 00  | Peaches in cans,    |     | @    | 50  |
| Wild Pigeons, doz   | ,1 50 | a.2 | 00  | Tomatoes box,       |     | (11) | -50 |
|                     | 0 00  |     |     |                     |     | _    |     |
|                     | 1 50  | @2  | 00  |                     |     | @1   |     |
| Roasting Pigs,      |       |     |     | Hamburg Grapes, 1   | 00  | @    | 50  |
| each,               | 2 00  | @3  | 00  | Pine apples, each,  | 20  | a    | 30  |

| ₩ pair,  | 1 00 @1 25      | Cranberries # qt<br>Peaches in cans,                                       | @ 17          |
|--|-----------------|--|---------------|
| Snipe, doz,  | 60 00           | Peaches in cana  | @ 50          |
| Wild Pigeons, do   | 2.1 50 @2 00    | Tomatoes box,  | (9) - 60      |
| Player dos   | 0.00 @ 0.00     | Havana Oranges,  | (F) 20        |
| Plover, doz,<br>Pigeons, doz,                            | 1 50 (42 00     | V doz.   | 75 @1 00      |
| Roasting Pigs,   |                 | Hamburg Grapes   |               |
| moasting Ligs,   | 9 00 #3 00      | Pine apples, each  | 90 @ 30       |
| each,  | 2 00 83 00      | it me appres, each   | 1, 20 @ 30    |
|  |                 |  |               |
|  |                 | LE PRICE.  |               |
| BEEF, PORK,  | LARD, &c.       | Buckwheat,<br>Bush,<br>Flax Seed,  |               |
| Mess Beef, P bb  | 1.,             | bush,  | 1 75 @ 2 00   |
| eash price,  | 00 00 @ 25 00   | Flax Seed,   | 4 00 @ 4 50   |
| Family Beer, b   | DI, 28 @ 30 00  | 1  |               |
| Pork. Boston ex  | tra clear       | SUGA   | K.            |
| P bbl,   | 245 00          | Brown,<br>White,   | 191 @ 26      |
| Boston No. 1,<br>Boston No. 2,                           | bbl, (241 00)   | White,   | 24 a 301      |
| Boston No. 2,  | bbl, &43 00     | Maple Sugar,   | 00 @ Ou       |
| Ohio extra cle   | ar, 44 145 00   | -  |               |
| Ohio extra cle<br>Do. clear,<br>Ohio Mess,<br>Do. Prime, | 43 00 444 00    | FLOUR AND  |               |
| Ohio Mess,   | 42 07441 00     | St. Louis,   | 0 00 @        |
| Do. Prime,   | 38 00 141 00    | do. choice ex.,  | 13 (0 a14 00  |
| DOSTOR L'ALC' DO   | IS TO OVER TE O | Western. super,<br>do. choice.   | 9 50 @10 00   |
| Ohio Leaf, do,   | 20 00 @ 21 00   | do. choice.  | 11 25 w 12 00 |
| Do. Ohio, P H  | th, 20 gg 22    | Illinois and Ohio  |               |
| Do. Ohio, P it   | 5, 19 @ 20      | choice extra,  |               |
| Tongues, bbl,<br>Whole Hogs,                             | 36 00 @ 00      | Mich, and Wisco  | nsin-         |
| Whole Hogs,  | 14 @ 15         | choice extra,  | 11 00 2 12 00 |
|  |                 | Canada, super,   | 9 50 8 9 75   |
| BUTTER, CH   | EESE AND        | do. choice,  | 11 50 @11 75  |
| EGG  | iS.             | Rye Flour,   | 7 25 @ 8 50   |
| Butter,  |                 | choice extra,<br>Canada, super,<br>do. choice,<br>Rye Flour,<br>Corn Meal, | 8 25 @ 8 50   |
| in tubs,<br>2d do,                                       | 34 00 @ 36 00   |  |               |
| 2d do,   | 28 00 @30 00    | GRA  | IN.           |
| Cheese, best,  | ** ** ***       | Corn, 7 56 ths.  |               |
| Cheese, best,<br>per hund,<br>Eggs, 100 doz,             | 12 00 2018 00   | Southern yello   | W.1 72 8 1 74 |
| Eggs, 100 doz,   | @24 00          | Western mixe   | u,1 70 @ 1 72 |
| MINITED A. TYPE  | CHEADING        | Wheat, western   | , 2 20 @ 2 45 |
| FRUIT & VE   | GETABLES.       | Rye,   | 2 00 6 2 05   |
| Potatoes-  |                 | Darley, or bush,   | @ 1 50        |
| Jackson Whit   | 4 00 4 4 80     | Charte MA  | 90 41 10      |
| ₩ bbl,   |                 |  | 37 938 00     |
| Sweet Potatoes   |                 | rine Feed  | 40 00 44 2 00 |
| Hubbard Squas  | nes,            | Middings, .  | 45 00 a 48 00 |
| Marrow Squash  | @000 00         |  |               |
| Marrow Squash  | les,            | HA   | Y .           |
| p ton,   | @ 000 00        | Country Hay,   |               |
| Cranberries,   |                 | # 100 lbs, Eastern pressed # ton, Straw, 100 lbs,                          | 1 70 @ 1 80   |
| D bbl,   | 8 00 @12 00     | Eastern pressed  | 1             |
| Apples,  |                 | f ton,   | @ 28          |
| # bbl,   | 7 00 @ 9 00     | ton,<br>Straw, 100 lbs,  | 1 40 @ 1 50   |
| Onions, P bbl,   | 0 00 @ 00 00    |  |               |
| Beets, & bush,   | (a) 0 00        | HIDES AN   | D SKINS.      |
|  |                 |  | 25 @ 26       |
| Parsnups, bus  | h, @ 0 00       | Western, dry,<br>do. wet,  | 13 0 14       |
| Shellbarks.  |                 | Buenos Avres.  |               |
| ₩ bbl.   | 0 00 0 0 00     | VB.  | 35 @ 36       |
| Lemons, P box  | . 0 00 @ 9 00   | Calcutta Cow #   | B             |
| White Beans,   | 2 75 @ 3 0      | Slanghter  | 34 0 95       |
| Pea Beans, P b   | m. 3 00 6 3 5   | Slaughter,<br>Green salt,  | 32 6 33       |
| Oranges, P box   | x. 8 50 @ 9 0   | Rio Grande,  | 00 00         |
| Dieklas bbl  | 10 00 614 0     | o land   |               |

| shellbarks,   | Buenos Ayres,            |      |
|---|--------------------------|------|
| ₩ bbl, 0 00 @ 0 00                                      | ₩ B, 35 @                | 36   |
| Lemons, P box, 0 00 @ 9 00                              | Calcutta Cow # B-        |      |
| White Beans, 2 75 @ 3 00                                | Slaughter, 34 @          | 35   |
| Pea Beans, P bu, 3 00 @ 3 50                            | Green salt, 32 @         | 33   |
| Oranges, P box, 8 50 @ 9 00                             | Rio Grande,              | 00   |
| Piekles, bbl, 12 00 @14 00                              | ₩ B, 34 g                | 35   |
| COTTON.   | LEATHER.                 |      |
| N. O. and Mobile-# 18.                                  | Sole-                    |      |
| Ordinary, 130 @ 140                                     | Buenos Ayres,            |      |
| Mid. to good mid. 150 @ 150                             | 39 m                     | 42   |
| Middling fair. 154 at 100                               |                          | 40   |
| Uplands and Floridas—                                   |                          |      |
| Ordinary, 130 @ 140                                     |                          |      |
| Mid. to good mid. 150 @ 152                             | Slaughter in Rough—      | 50   |
| Midding fair, 151 @ 155                                 |                          |      |
| Middling init, 101 @ 100                                | Oak, 42 @                | 46   |
| GRASS SEED.   |                          | 49   |
| Herds Grass,  | CalfSkins, Vlb           | -    |
| ₽ bush, -3 00 @ 3 25                                    | Curried, 1 50 @1         | 70   |
| Red Top,  |                          | 40   |
| ₩ sack. 0 00 @ 3 50                                     | Sheep Skins-             |      |
| Clover, Northern,                                       |                          |      |
| 10 tb, 00 @ 16  | Sumac do, 60 @           | 75   |
| Claren Western 00 @ 10                                  |                          |      |
| Clover, Western,  | LIME.                    |      |
| Fowl Meadow, 13 @ 14                                    | mockiand, cask, @1       | 15   |
| Powi Meadow,  |                          |      |
| ₽ bush, 4 00 @ 4 50                                     | WOOL.                    |      |
| R. I. Bent Grass,                                       | Full blood, Merino, 97 @ | 99   |
| 1 75 @ 2 00   |                          | 97   |
| White Dutch Clover, @ 55                                | blood, 93 @              | 95   |
| miliet, & bush, 6 00 @ 7 00                             | Common, 85 @             | 92   |
| Millet, P bush, 6 00 @ 7 00<br>Rye, P bush, 2 50 @ 2 75 | Western, mixed, 85 @     | 95   |
|   | Pulled extra 1 00 a      | 1 65 |
| w bush, 2 50 @ 3 00                                     | Do. superfine, 90 &      | 1 00 |
| Hungarian Grass   | No. 1. 75 @              | 85   |
| seed, bush, 600 @ 700                                   | No. 2, 35 @              | 70   |
| Hungarian Grass<br>Seed, bush, 6 00 @ 7 00              | No. 1. 75 @              | 8    |

### Special Hotices.

HERALD CALENDAR. Ministerial Association, at Newmarket, N. H., July 14, 15. Ministerial Association, at Rockland, Mc., July 25-27. Camp Meeting, at Yarmouth, Mass., begins Aug. 9. Camp Meeting, at Yarmouth, Mass., begins Aug. 9.
Sandwich District Stewards' Meeting, Yarmouth, Aug. 11.
Camp Meeting, at Hamilton, Mass., begins Aug. 15.
Camp Meeting, at Northport, Me., begins Aug. 15.
Camp Meeting, Forestrille, Ct. (N. Y. East) begins Aug. 16.
Camp Meeting, at Martha's Vineyard, begins Aug. 16.
Camp Meeting, at Stering Junction, begins Aug. 22.
Camp Meeting, at Epoing. N. H., begins Aug. 29.
Camp Meeting, at Willimantie, Conn., begins Sept. 5.
Camp Meeting, at Lebanon, N. H., begins Sept. 5.
Ministerial Association, at Wareham, Ms., Sept. 5-7.

POST OFFICE ADDRESS. Rev. C. Phenix, North Pittston, Me. Rev. D. M. True, East Knox, Me. QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

WORCESTER DISTRICT-SECOND QUARTER. uly-Monson, 16, 17; Palmer. P. M., 17; South Belche n, evening, 17; Webster, 23, 24; Oxford, P. M., 24; Du evening, 24; Ware, 30, 31; Warren, P. M., 31; Walche 

SANDWICH DISTRICT-SECOND QUARTER.-Remainder uty—Nantucket. 30, 31.
ugust—North Bridgewater, 1; Northwest Bridgewater,
East Bridgewater, 3; Monument, 6, 7; West Sandwich, 7,
M.; Sandwich, 7.evening; Barnstable, 8, P. M.; Yarmouth
tt, 8, evening; Camp Meeting at Yarmouth, 9-15; Holmes
le, 22; Edgartown, 23; Chi mark, 24, P. M.; North Shore,
evening; Falmouth, 25, P. M.; West Falmouth, 25, eve
g; East Falmouth, 20; Marston's Mills, 27, 28; Osterville,
P. M.

DOVER DISTRICT-SECOND QUARTER. DOVER DISTRICT—SECOND QUARTER.

July—Rochester, S. Reedle, 17, 18; Union, 16, 17; Great alls, High Street, C. Holman, 17, 18, A. M.; Main Street, C. Iolman, 17, 18, A. M.; Main Street, C. Iolman, 17, 18, P. M., Q. Conf. half past 5 o'clock, evening; ewmarket, L. Treffren, 44, 17; South Newmarket, E. Smith, 5, 17; Lawrence, Haverhill Street, 6, S. Dearborn, 22, 24; Saler, arden Street, A. J. Church, 24, 25; Methuen, 22, 24; Saler, V. Hewes, 24, 26; Pleasant Street, J. B. Holman, 24, 27; forth Salem, D. C. Babcock, 24, 28; Haverhill, B. W. Hunbriss, 29, 31; West Haverhill, J. Taggart, 29, 31, Q. Conf. 5, 24. M.; Hudson, 30, 31. hriss, 29, 21; West Haverhill, J. Taggart, 29, 31, Q. Comb. 5, 2. M.; Hudson, 30, 31.

Agust—Raymond and Tremont, J. Adams, 5, 7; Epping, A. Folsom, 6, 7; Chester, 6, 7, A. M.; Auburn, 7, 8, P. M.; Candia, N. L. Chase, 13, 14; Doerfield, 14, 15; Derry, 29, 2; A. M.; Londonderry 21, 22, P. M.; Hampstead, J. B. Holman, 21, 23; Sandown and Danville, at South D., 27, 28, A. M.; Kingston, 28, 29, P. M.

Goods, BLACK SILKS, blk. Figured and Plais Silks, solid colsection, 28, 29, P. M.

September—Portsmouth, 3, 4; Dover, S. Holman, 4, 5; East of Shawks and Capes. O. S. Cuzrier & Co., 94 Hampter of Co., 94 Hampter of Co., 94 Hampter of Co., 94 Hampter of Co., 95 Hampter of Co., 96 Hampter of Co.,

THE DISTRICT STEWARDS for Portland District will meet at Gorham, Ang. 25. at 0 o'clock, A. M. A punctual attendance is earnestly requested. Do not send the preachers a your stead, but come yourselves.

GEO. WEBBER. WILBRAHAM-TRUSTEE MEETING.-There will be a

CAMP MEETING NOTICE-SPRINGFIELD DISTRICT.

The camp meeting for Springfield District, N. E. Conference, will be held in Hatfield, Mass., to commence, Aug. 29. The meeting is located about 34 miles north of Northampton, on the Connecticut-River Rallroad. Said railroad company will give all persons who go over their road to the meeting, a free return check, and will carry all freight and baggage for the meeting free of charge.

The ground is delightfully located, near the railroad—the grove excellent, and nearly central for the District. We hope every society on the District will be reorresented there with a tent's company. We anticipate a large meeting. Let all go who can.

who can.

The New Haven and Northampton Railroad will give return
tickets free, and it is pre-umed that the Western, Massachu-setts and Vermont, and the Hartford and New Haven rout-swill do the same, but of this we shall speak more definitely will do the same, but of the Moreester and New London Districts to unite with us as usual. And also our friends from the Springfield District, Vermont Conference. Those societies on the line, of the railroad will find it convenient to most with us. meet with us. Wilbraham, Mass., July 5.

The Managers of the PREACHERS' AID SOCIETY of the Maine Annual Conference are hereby notified that their second Quarterly Session will be held, Wedue day, 13th of July, as the vestry of the Chestaut Street Church, Portland, at 3 Octobe, P. M. The third will be, the second Wednesday of October, at the same place and same hour. The fourth will be the second Wednesday of January, 1865, at the same time and place. Applicants for aid will bear in mind the date of these meetings.

meetings.

CHA'S ANDREWS, Sceretary.

DEDICATION.—The new church edifice of the Methodis
Episcopal Church in North Easton Village, will be dedicated
July 8, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Sermon by John A. M. Chap
man, of Boston.

F. A. LOOMIS.

North Easton, July 2.

THE ANNIVERSARIES OF THE WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY will occur in the following time and order: Prize Coutest between the Literary Societies, Thursday, July 14th.7.3, P. M.; Prize Declamation, Friday, July 15th, 7.30, P. M.; Prize Declamation, Friday, July 15th, 7.30, A. M., Rev. Joseph Cummings, D.D.; Address before the Missionary Lyceum, Sunday, July 17th, 1-730, P. M., Rev. Robert L. Dashiel; Addresses before the United Literary Societies, Monday, July 18th, 7.30, P. M. Orator Rev. Robert R. Crooks, D.D., Poet Rev. William S. Studley; Mee ing of the Joint Board of Trustees and Visitors, Tuestay, July 19th. 3, P. M.; Address before the Phi Beta Kappa Society, Tuesday, July 19th.7.30, P. M., Hoa. George Thompson, of England; Address before the Alumni, Wednesday, July 20th, 7.30, P. M., Hoa. George Thompson, of England; Address before the Alumni, Wednesday, July 20th, Rev. Erastus Wentworth, D.D.; Reunions of the Classes of 1839, 1849, 1854, 1857 and 1861. Wednesday, July 20th. Commencement Concert, July 20th, 7.30, P. M. Alumni Festival, July 20th. Commencement, Thursday, July 21st.

C. S. HARRINGTON, Sec. of Faculty. Middletown, June 28. THE ANNIVERSARIES OF THE WESLEYAN UNI-VERSITY will occur in the following time and order: Prize

#### Business Aotices.

bane of human happiness—prudent people adopt measures to avoid it. Some insure their property, while the more thought-ful assure their lives, but what is life without health? The wisest man secures his own well being, and in these remedie finds an indisputable policy of assurance against disease.

July 13.

2t.

July

FROM THE LEBANON STAR .- Dr. Scott, the proprietor and editor of the Lebanon Star, is a prominent physician, and State legislator. "Perry Davis' Pain Killer, the old and well known remedy, which has acquired a world-wide renown for the cure of sudden colds, coughs, etc., weak stomach, general debility, nursing sore mouth, cankered mouth or throat, liver deniny, nursing sore mount, cancered mount or throat, fiver complaint, dyspepsia or indigestion, eramp and pain in the stomach, bowel complaint, painters' colle, Asiatic cholera, diarrhosa and dysentery, has lost none of its good name by re-peated trials; but continues to occupy a prominent position

PAGE'S VEGETABLE SYRUP FOR FEMALES .- A Relief to Woman in her hour of trial. This valuable medicine was first introduced in 1835, since which time it has been used by some of the first ladies of the country, and can be relied upon as giving the desired relief. Its object is to assist nature, not thwart it. The formula originated with a physician of high standing and extensive practice. It is purely vegetable perfectly simple, and can be taken without the least danger to the most delicate constitution. Inquire for Circular at any druggists. GILMAN BROTHERS, Proprietors, 109 Milk Street,

FEVER AND AGUE IS NOT A DISEASE, it is but a symptom. The liver is the part affected, and to this organ should medica-tion be directed. The arrest of the chills and fever is not a cure of the disease. It is but the suspension of a symptom liable to return on the first over-exertion of mind or body In restoring the liver to healthy action, not only that symp tom—fever and ague—disappears, but those other symptoms, a sallow complexion, jaundiced eye, pain in the side and shoulder, depression of spirits. OSGOOD'S INDIA CHOLA-GOGUE is the appropriate remedy. It invigorates the liver, res the system of bilious accu July 13. Sold by all druggists and medicine dealers.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!-Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and brying with the exeruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRpp. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately-depend upon it: there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the other, and relief and health to the child, operating.

It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and please taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 35

GIFFORD'S LIQUID DENTIFRICE.-In the introduction of this Dentifrice to the public, which has become so favorably and extensively known to thousands, we shall endeavor at all times to avoid extravagant phrases, but tell what we have to say in the shortest possible way. We do not look for the largest sales by flaming advertisements merely, but to use this notice as a medium to call the attention of the public of the Teeth, combined with its healing qualities for the Gums. From numerous testimonials in our possession, we can assure the public that the trial of one bottle will satisfy any one that it is the best article for the teeth that has been or is now offered to the public. We have also strong and decided testimonials from those who have been cured of Diseased and Bleeding Gums. This Dentifrice is composed of the choicest materials, fragrantly scented, and its qualities have been thoroughly tested by thousands. By its use a pearly whiteness to the teeth is obtained, giving to them a smoothness known only to those who use it, and at the same time impart ing a cool and pleasant sensation to the mouth. It is put u in a style not inferior to anything of the kind in the market able a price as any other preparation for the teeth. PERRY GIFFORD & Co., Proprietors, Fall River

Agents: M. S. Burr & Co., 23 Tremont Street, and Geo.
C. Goodwin & Co., 38 Hanover Street, Agents for Boston;
J. Balch & Son, Providence, R. I. 2t. July 6.

S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S AMERICAN ORGAN.-Among the different inventions originated and perfected by American ingenuity during the past twenty years, few are more surprising than the improvements in musical instruments, es-pecially in reed instruments known as "Reed Organs." Har-montums and Melodeons. European taste has long seemed to have been satisfied with the Organs of Alexandre and Pleyel, although neither of those instruments afford much Pleyel, although neither of those instruments afford much real variety of tone, notwithstanding the makers have multiplied stops and sets of reeds, and by consequence the cost, to an extraordinary degree. The American Organ made by S. D. & H. W. SMITH, Boston, may safely challenge comparison with either of them, whether as regards variety, power and sweetness of tone, or cost. All reed instruments made by them by powerful pressure; and the "American Organ" differs from its competitors mainly in three points: 1st, the great care and thoroughuess exercised in manufacture; 2d, in the skillful voicing, giving as many different qualities of tone ating box, which adds materially to the power of the instru-ment without detriment to its delicacy and sweetness. Any person possessing a musical box can read ly appreciate thi improvement by setting it while in operation on a mantel or table, and then on a large empty box or barrel, and observing its vastly increased power and richness when in the latter position. In these three points—and they are certainly material ones—is superiority claimed for the American Organs of Measrs. S. D. & H. W. SMITH over the reed instruments of other makers. The Messrs. Smith, being the most experienced Reed Organ Makers in Boston (having established themselves in 1852) and having at least equal facilities with unequaled in voicing and unsurpassed by any, at home or abroad, in purity, sweetness and power of tone. The con-trivances for producing varied expression, such as the "treble forte" tremoto and the swell, and the case with which change of stops may be made, render the AMERICAN ORGAN, in skillful hands, capable of as much delicacy and expression and variety of effect as the expensive Harmoniums of Alexandre with their thirteen registers, and while undoubtedly far superior in durability, is sold for less than half the cost. The demand in England for SMITH'S AMERICAN ORGAN is steadily increasing, and is an irrefragable proof that it triumphantly stands the test of competition in their own market with the most celebrated European neturness.

## Advertisements.

FHOM AS CHALMERS, D.D., LL.D. By Francis way and the first way and \* This work is not strictly a LIFE of Dr. Chalmers, but a

Memoir of that particular phase of his character which was displayed in his Parochial and Philanthropic labors, and is lesigned specially to aid by his precepts, example and granthropic labors. designed specially to aid by his precepts, example and general principles of action, both ministers and private Christians, who are with him laboring to promote the best interests of man. GOULD & LINCOLN, PUBLISHERS,

from Disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs, are used by HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, the Great itrengthening TONIC. These Ritters bears from Disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs, are MUNDRED of the most distinguished MUSICIANS. DYSPEPSIA, AND DISEASES RESULTING Strengthening TONIC. These Bitters have performed more Cures, have and do give better satisfaction, have more testimony, have more respectable people to vouch for them, than any other article in the market. We defy any one to contra-dict this assertion, and will pay \$1000 to any one that will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not GENUINE. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kid-neys, and Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach.

Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head,

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Palu in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Lippa, etc., Sudder, Fluxburg of Heat, Burning in the

REMEMBER that this Bitters is not Alcoholic, contains no Rum or Whiskey, and can't make Drunkards, but is the best

READ WHO SAYS SO:
From the Rev. Levi G. Beek, Pastor of the Baptist Church,
Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church,
Philadelphia.

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a I have known Hoonand's German Bitters Invoracity for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proceialming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended, to these Bitters, knowing from expenee that my recommendation will be sustained. I do this re cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not a rum drink."

Yours truly, \_\_\_\_ . LEVI G. BECK. From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D.D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge and Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

6. Its great durability. Being made of first class materials, in the most workmanlike manner, it is not likely to get out of order, and may be transported with safety around the world.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Med-

rinning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had flot feit for six months before, and had almost despaired regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for di-

J. NEWTON BROWN, Philadelphia. rom the Rev. Jos. H. Kennard, Pastor of the 10th Baptist

Church.

Dr. Jackson. Dear Sir:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have no all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above cause.

Yours, very respectfully,

Eighth, below Coates Street, Philadelphis.

Of Rantist Church,

of Rantist Church,

They are the only meurance highest praise moder that profession, the Press and the People, and will always render profession, the Press and the People, and will always render profession, the Press and the People, and will always render profession, the Press and the People, and will always render profession, the Press and the People, and will always render profession, the Press and the People, and will always render profession, the Press and the People, and will always render profession, the Press and the People, and will always render profession, the Press and the People, and will always render profession, the Press and the People, and will always render profession, the Press and the People, and will always render profession, the Press and the People, and will always render profession, the Press and the People, and will always render profession, the Press and the People, and will always render profession, the Press and the People, and will always render profession, the Press and the People, and will always render profession, the Press and the People, and the People and the People, and the People and the People and the People and the People, and the People and the People and the People and the Peopl

DR. C. M. JACKSON. Dear Sir :- Personal experience enables me to say that I regard the German Bitters prepared by you as a most excellent medicine. In cases of severe cold and reneral debility I have been greatly benefited by the use of he Bitters, and doubt not they will produce similar effects on Yours truly, WARREN RANDOLPH,

From Rev. J. H. Turner, Pastor of Hedding Methodist Episcopal Church, Philadelphia,
Dr. Jackson. Dear Sir:—Having used your German Bit ers in my family frequently, I am prepared to say that it has debility of the system is a second debility.

rom the Rev. J. M. Lyons, formerly Pastor of the Columbi (N. J.) and Milestown (Pa.) Baptist Churches. DR. C. M. JACKSON. Dear Sir :- I feel it a pleas DR. C. H. JACKSON. Dear of the large state of the of my own accord, to bear testimony to the excellence of the German Bittors. Some years since, being much afflicted with Dyspepsia, I used them with very beneficial results. I have

ing testimonials as to their great value. In cases of genera From the Rev. Thos. Winter, Paster of Roxborough Baptis DR. JACKSON. Dear Sir:—I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofland's Germau Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years at times, been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of our German Bitters. I did so, and have experienced grea and unexpected relief; my health has been very man benefited. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many

of their good effects.

Respectfully yours, T. WINTER, Roxborough, Pa. From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church,
Kutztown, Berks County, Pa.

DR. C. M. JACKSON. Respected Sir:—I have been troubled
with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have never used
any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofsaud's Bitters.
I am very much improved in health, after having taken five
bottles. Yours, with respect, J. S. HERMAN.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Should your nearest Druggist not have the article, do not put off by any of the into

eurely packed, by express.

Principal Office and Manufactory,

It is the nicest Dentifrice that has yet been offered to the

extent.
The trial of one bottle will satisfy any one that it is all we claim for it, viz:—A valuable Preservative and disinfectant. It is put in the market with the best recommendations ever published.

PERRY GIFFORD & CO, PROPRIETORS, Fall River, Mass.
Agents:—GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., and M. S. BURR & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. BALCH & SON, Providence, R. I. For sale by W. G. BENNETT, P. S. BROWN and J. CHACE & SON, Fall River, and by Druggista generally.

July 43

GENERAL GRANT. AGENTS WANTED .-Beautifully engraved on steel, and thoroughly endorsed by the General's family and friends. It is the only one thus approved. Mrs. Gen. Grant says:

"It seems to me perfect. I do not see how it can be im-proved. No other picture will compare with it in excel-lence."

terms. Each picture is accompanied by a pamphlet written by the editor of the *United States Service Magazine*, containing a full and graphic Biography of the General. Just such a work as every one wishes to read.

# Advertisements.

D. E. WAYLAND'S NEW BOOK. Just Published, A MEMOIR OF THE CHRISTIAN LABORS OF THOMAS CHALMERS, D.D., LL.D. By Francis Wayland. 16mo. Cloth. Pice 90 cents.

CONTENTS.

Early Life until his Settlement at Kilmany; Ministry at Kilmany; Dr. Chalmers at Glasyow: His Eloquence: Parosity of the Content of the Con

Is the only Infallible Remedy known for these troublesom complaints. For more than lifteen years it has been used by old and young in all forms and stages of Bowel Complaint with perfect safety and never failing success. As a Soothian Syrup for Children it has no equal. It regulates the Stom ach and Bowels, allays Pain and Irritability of the System Checks the Fever, and produces undisturbed and refreshing sleep.

MARTIN & CO., PROPRIETORS, Sold by all Druggists.

Providence, R. I.

July 13

THE CABINET ORGAN Manufactured by MA-ORGANISTS, and of America as unquestionably far superior to all other sim

lar Instruments. Among those who have given written ter timonials to the superiority of THE CABINET ORGAN ar such men and musicians as Lowell Mason, Thomas Hastings,
William B. Bradbury,
George F. Root,
Henry S. Cutler,

George W. Morgan, John Zundel, L. M. Gottschalk, mbracing a great part of the musical talent of the country It must be readily admitted that an instrument which receives the indorsement of such an array of the most comp ecives the indorsement of such an array of the most compe-tent musical judges, must possess most decided points of ex-ecilence and superiority, and a careful and sandid inspection will satisfy any one for himself that such is the case. In 1833 Messrs. M. & H. commenced the manufacture of im-proved Melodeous. They studied constantly the operation of

these instruments in all their parts and conditions, and, by these instruments in all their parts and conditions, and, by employing the best workmen that could be obtained, and encouraging them to excel in their several departments, they were enabled to make valuable improvements, till in the fall of 1855 they introduced to the public the Organ Harmonium, which was a decided advance upon any similar instrument then known, and received the highest tokens of favor from the most distinguished market exists. the most distinguished musical critics and amateurs. Stimu-lated by this success, M. & H., renewed their efforts, and by the addition of still farther and more important improve-ments, they had the satisfaction, near the end of 1862, of presenting to the musical world that now justly celebrated

cabiner of church and costly pipe Organ, except for the

larger class of churches and audience rooms : 1. Its organ-like quality of tone.

2. Its great volume and power.
3. Its unequaled variety of expression.
4. Its remarkable quickness of action.

5. Its adaptation to both sacred and secular action 6. Its great durability. Being made of first class ma

7. Its great economy. Its cost is moderate; it occupies Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more read ly in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend. Robert Shoemaker, Eso., for the roon every instrument. Purchasers will please observe wheth-

ndebted to my friend, Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the ro-noval of this prejudice by proper tests and for encouragement to try them when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters at the be- rior instruments palmed off upon them under the representation that they were "Cabinet Organs."

All persons interested are invited to send for full description of these instruments, with styles and prices. Prices

from \$95 to \$550. MASON & HAMLIN, 274 WASHINGTON STREET, 274 WASHINGTON 2. 7 MERCER STREET, 3t NEW YORK.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES have proved, from the most ample experi-

1 "Suppressed, Weak or Billous Stomacn,
1 "Suppressed, Scanty or Painful Periods,
12 "Profuse Periods, and Luccorrhea,
13 "Croup, Hoarae Cough, Bad Breathing,
14 "Salt Kheum, Eruptions, Erysipelas,
16 "Reumatism and Rheumatie Pains,
16 "Fever and Ague, Old Agues,
17 "Piles, Internal or Billouf or Bleeding,
18 "Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes,
19 "Catarrh, Acute, Chronic, Dry or Flowing,
20 "Whooping Cough,
21 "Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult Breathing,
22 "Ear Discharges and Impaired Hearing,
23 "Sorolula, Enlarged Glands, Swelling,
24 "General Debility, or Nervous Weakness,
25 "Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations,
26 "Sea-Sickness, Profration, Vertigo,
27 "Urinary Disenses, Gravel, Renal Calcull,
29 "Sore Mouth, or Canker of Adults or Childre
30 "Urinary Incontinence,
31 "Painful Periods, Pressure or Spasms,
32 "Sufferings at Change of Life, Flushes,
33 "Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, St. Vith,
21 Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco case, and Book,
22 "Omplete,
23 "Case of Therty-five vials in morocco, and Book,
24 "Case of Therty-five vials in morocco, and Book,
25 "Dromy, Fight and Book,
26 "Case of Therty-five vials in morocco, and Book,
27 "Urinary Diseases, Grave, St. Vith,
28 "Sufferings at Change of Life, Flushes,
39 "Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, St. Vith,
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36 "Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, St. Vith,
36 "Sufferings at Change of Life, Flushes,
37 "Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, St. Vith,

Case of Thirty-live vials in morocco case, and Book,
complete,
Case of Twenty-cight large vials, in morocco, and Book, 7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco, and Book, 5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case, and Book, 4 00
Case of Fifteen Boxes. (Nos. 1 to 15.) and Book, 2 00
Case of any Six Boxes. (Nos. 1 to 15.) and Book, 1 00
Single Boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents, or 21.
CAUTION—Buy none having F. Humphreys & Co. or Philip Lee on them. All ruch are old and worthless, or counterfelts. All my fresh and genule medicines have F. Humphreys, M. D., on the bottom of each box.
37 These REMEDIES, by the case or the single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mall or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address

Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadway, New York.
DR. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, as above, for all forms of disease.

GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT ROOFING, Manufactured by the JOHNS & CROSSLEY ROOFING OO., New York.

The attention of Builders and others having LEAKY ROOFS is solicited to this article, as being superior to anything heretofore offered for their inspection. Also, GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT PAINT, for all exposed Iron Work; cheaper and more desirable than any other

\*\* Descriptive Circulars with directions for application to e had of the undersigned. Sole Agents, GEORGE H. MORSE & CO., No. 18 North Market Street, Boston.

100,000 BOTTLES OF HILL'S REMEDY Diphtheria, Cholera Morbus, Neuralgia, and other His. Also, a Fungus Hamadoves Tumor on the person of Rev. C. L. Dunn. Give it a try, ye sufferers. Found at M. S. BURR & CO. S, 25 Tremont Street, Boston, and throughout Maine.

REV. T. HILL, Sole Proprietor, West Waterville, Me, March 2

the only Wringer with the Patent Cog-Wheel Regu LATOR, and is a perfect Wringer and most excellent Washer Combined. LATOR, and is a perfect Wringer and most excellent Washer Combined.

It contains the improvements of all other kinds, and has advantages which others do not po sess.

As we license all other manufacturers to use, and provide them with Rubber Rolls, we are enabled to use as good a quality of Rubber for our Wringers as we provide for others.

We have Seven Sizes, from \$6.50 to \$30.

Our \$6.50 and \$7.50 sizes have use cog wheels, and like all other patterns the upper roll has no motive power of itself, but is turned by the friction with the lower roll, or with the clothes when passing between the rolls. This erecates a great strain on the lower roll (the only roll of power) and, soon wears it out, or frequently causes it to turn on the almat. Experience shows that no Wringer can be durable without cog wheels.

Principal Office and Manufactory,
NO. 631 ARCH STEEET, PHILADELPHIA.

JONES & EVANS, Successors to C. M. J. ckson & Co.,
PROPRIETORS.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States.

GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., Boston, Mass., Agents for New England.

CIFFORD'S LIQUID DENTIFRICE. What we claim for it is:
That it will always arrest the progress of decayed teeth. It will cure the most obstinate cases of bleeding or spongy.

ployment will afford, as the demand is great and the sales rapid.
We offer strong inducements, and give the first responsible party who applies, the exclusive sale in the town.
Address GEO. H. HOOD, Agent,
April 29 3mos 76 Water Street, Boston. April 20

2mos 76 Water Street, Boston.

STONINGTON LINE. Inland Boute via Groton for New York, Philadelphia, Baitimore, Washington, etc. The Shortest and Most Direct Route! Cars leave Station of the Boston and Frovidence Raliroa\*, for Steamer Commonwealth, Capt. J. W. Williams, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, for Steamer Physmouth Rock, Capt. I. C. Gerr, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 54 o'clock, P. M. Cars arrive at the Boat at 9. P. M. Landing in New York at Pier No. 18 North River, foot of Cortland Street, connecting with all Raliroad and Steamboat Lines for the North, South and West.

Tickets Furnished and Baggare Checked to New York, Philadelphia, Plutaburg, Pa., Baltimore, Md., Washington, 200, A. M., 1000, S. M., 1000, A. M., 1000, S. M., 1000, S

to Street, and a street, foot of the Common.

Agents cannot fail to make from ten to thirty dollars a day for the universal demand for such a picture makes its sale immense. Euclose one dollar for sample portrait (which will be sent free by return mail, carefully packed) to

C. B. RICHARDSON, Publisher U. S. Service Magnaine, July 13 4t 594 and 596 Broadway, New York.

Boston, April 50. 19 76 Washington Street.

LUXUBLANT HAIR FOR ALL! Bogle's Hypo-Restores and Dresses Hair. Bogle's Electric Hair Dye, Bogle's Was and 1970 Restores and Dresses Hair. Bogle's Was and Hair Work, New York. Rogle's Was and Hair Work, New Improvements. Surpass all others. Cheapest, best, and most reliable. Be convinced.

# Advertisements.

ce HARD TIMES COFFEE." This Coffee has atood the test for two years, and is unequaled by any other substitute. No one who delights in a CUP OF GOOD COFFEE should be without it.

Manufactured only by H. B. NEWHALL, No. 36 South Market Street, South

Market Street, hoston.

Certificate of Dr. Hayes.

"HARD TIMES COFFEE. This substitute for the more expensive kinds of Coffee has been analyzed chemically and microscopically, and found to be free from any deleterious substance. It also corresponds in composition with the manufacturer's statement.

Respectfully.

Line 18.

A. HAYES, M.D., State Assayer."

DR. POLAND'S WHITE PINE COMPOUND The great and popular remedy for Colds, Coughs, Hearseness, Sore Throat, Cronp and Wheoping Cough. Cures Gravel and all Kidney diseases.

There have been many severe cases in Boston and vicinity cured by the WHITE PINE COMPOUND, which can be re-

ferred to. It is a reliable and speedy cure for the Gravel.

This medicinal preparation did not originate in an effort to get up an article to SELL. Undoubtedly very many of the popular nostrums of the day were started for that purpose, and some have given their proprietors vast wealth. Not so with the WHITE PINE COMPOUND,

with the WHITE PINE COMPOUND,

In the winter of 1834-5, Dr. J. W. POLAND, then of Goffstown Centre, N. H., compounded a small quantity of mediciae for a member of his family, who was sflicted with a disagree-able irritation of the throat. Knowing that the White Pine Bark was useful in cases of inflammation, he made that the Basis of his article, It was necessary to combine the Bark with other ingredients, to modify its action as an astringent. Of course, it was An Experiment. It would not injure—it might do good. The result was most surprising. A permanent cure was effected within a week, and there has been no return of the difficulty for NINE YEARS, though it was of long standing.

A second small quantity was prepared for a lady who had a bad cough, and had raised some blood, and she was cured of it. Two or three other individuals made a trial of it, and experienced a wonderful relief in throat difficulties. But with all these flattering results, not a thought was entertained of ever putting it on sale, till several months had elapsed.

ever putting it on sale, till several months had elapsed.

TESTIMONIALS.

A very large number of important testimonials have already been received from Physicians, Clergymen, Apothecates, and, Indeed, from all classes in society, speaking in the most flattering terms of the WHITE PINE COMPOUND.

Dr. Nichols, of Northfield, Vt., says:

"I find the White Piac Compound to be very efficacious, not only in coughs and other pulmonic affections, but also in affections of the kidneys, debility of the stomach, and other kindred organs."

Rev. H. D. Hodge, of West Randolph, Vt., who is also a rysician, says:
I find it (the Compound) an excellent medicine in kidne diseases."

Says Mr. S. H. Boody, of the 14th Regiment Massachusetts
Heavy Artillery, at Fort Illinghast:

"The White Pine Compound effected a cure where a fellow
was considered in a critical consumption by all who knew
him. I can fully substantiate this by men in this company
who thought it folly for him to make a trial of it. In colds
and coughs, men leave the care of the surgeon, where treatment can be had for nothing, and try the White Pine Compound."

For sale by all Druggists. The WHITE PINE COMPOUND will be manufactured in future at the New England Botanic Depot, GEO. W. SWETT, M.D., Proprietor, 106 Hanover Street, Boston, where the sub-

J. W. POLAND. TRY THE GREAT HUMOR REMEDY: A Combination of Roots and Barks possessing powers hitherto unknown to Medical Science, and which eradicate every taint of Disease from the System.

HOWARD'S VEGETABLE CANCER AND CANKER SYRUP. SYRUP.

In this preparation the public are offered the most powerful remedy extant.

It has cured CANCERS after the patients have been given up incurable by many physicians.

It has cured CANKER in its worst forms in hundreds of It has always cured SALT RHEUM when a trial has been given it, a disease that every one knows is very troublesome

It has always cured SALT RHEUM when a trial has been given it, a disease that every one knows is very troublesome and exceedingly difficult to cure.

ERYSIFELAS always yields to its power, as many who have experienced its benefits do testify.

It has cured SCROYULA in hundreds of cases, many of them of the most aggravated character.

It cures King's EYIL.

It has cured many cases of SCALD HEAD.

TUMORS have been removed by it in many instances in which their removal has been pronounced impossible, excepting by a surgical operation.

ULCERS of the most malignant type have been healed by its use. It has cured many cases of Nursing Sore Mouth, when all other remedies have failed to benefit.

FEVER SORES of the worst kind have been cured by it.

SCURYY has been cured by it in every case in which it
has been ascd, and they are many.

It removes WHITE SWELLING with a certainty no other
medicine ever has. It speedily removes from the face all BLOTCHES, PINPLES, tc., which, though not very painful, perhaps, are extremely appl asant to have.

kc., which, though not very paintul, pernaps, are extremely unpleasant to have.

It has been used in FYERY KIND OF HUMOR, and never fails to benefit the patient.

NEURALGIA, in its most distressing forms, has been cured by it when no other remedy could be found to meet the case.

It has cured JAUNDICE in many severe cases.

It has proved very efficacious in the treatment of Piles, an extrem-ly painful disease.

DYSPEPSIA, which is often caused by humor, has been cured by it in numerous instances.

In FEMALE WEARNESSES, SUPPRESSIONS, IRREGULARITIES and Diseases peculiar to their sex, it has been found a most potent remedy. THE AND INSCASES PROBLET TO THEIR SEX, It has been found a most potent remedy.

In cases of GENERIAL DEBILITY from whatever cause, the Syrup can be relied upon as a most efficient aid.

It is a most certain cure for RICKETS, a disease common to children. Its efficacy in all diseases originating in a deprayed state of lood or other fluids of the body is unsurpassed.

sufferings.
PRICE, \$1 per Bottle—or \$5 for Six Bottles.
Pr.-pared by D. HOWARD, Randolph, Mass. JAMES O. BOYLE & CO., (Successors to Redding & Co.,) 8 State Street, Bostron. Proprietors, to whom all orders should be addressed—and by all Dealers in Patent Medicines. 1 yeow July 29.

TO ALL INVALIDS. Protoxide of Iron. A new discovery in Medicine that strikes at the root of Disease by supplying the Blood with its Vital Principle, or Life Element, IRON. This is the secret of the nderful success of this remedy in curing DYSPEPSIA. LIVER COMPLAINT, DROPSY,

> TIONAL VIGOR, DISEASES of the KIDNEYS and BLAD-DER, FEMALE COM-A BAD STATE OF THE BLOOD,

I have been relieved of a CATARBHAL AFFECTION, consequent on Bronchitis, by the use of the PERUVIAN SYRUP and I would recommend it where a tonic and alterative effective relievation.

I do not hesitate to say that the PERUVIAN STRUP has laims to confidence equal if not superior to those of any med-cine that has ever come to my knowledge. I have used it ith great success for DYSPEPSIA AND EPILEPSY. From W. R. Chisholm, M.D., New Bedford, Mass

Rev. M. P. Webster, Rev. Jos. H. Clinch, Rev. Ab'm Jackson, Rev. J. Pearson, Jr., Rev. Aug. R. Pope, Rev. Gurdon Robins,

Rev. Sylvanus Cobb, Rev. T. Starr King, FOR DYSPEPSIA, FEMALE WEAKNESSES, AND CHRONIC

I. P. DINSMORE, 401 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. And by all Druggists.

DRUNKARD, STOP! A Remedy has been discovered that will take away all desire for strong drink. It has oured hundreds in and about Boston. Letters and certificates from many who have been cured may be seen by calling, or sead for Circular. The Boston Filot has the following: "A Radical Cure for Drunkenness may be procured of DR. BEERS, No. 31 Kebex Street. There is no humbug about this." The Journal says: "We would call attention to the Radical Cure for Intemperance, prepared by Dr. Beers, of this city. We know of many who have had the desire for alcoholic drinks entirely removed by its use." drinks entirely removed by its use,"

THE BEST, MOST PERMANENT, MOST Marking Ink in the World.

Manufactured only by TARRANT & CO., 278 Greenwich treet, New York.

dred organs."

Rev. J. K. Chase, of Rumney, N. H., writes;

"I have for years regarded your White Pine Compound as an invaluable remedy. I can truly say that I regard it as even more efficacious and invaluable than ever. I have just taken the Compound for a cold, and it works charmingly."

scriber will have the supervision of its preparation. Dr. SWETT will attend to the business department, to whom orders should be addressed. June 15

the blood or other fluids of the body is unsurpassed.

Its effects upon the system are truly astonishing, and almost beyond belief to one who has not witnessed them:

This Syrup, will as certainly cure the diseases for which it is recommended as a trial is given it, and the cure will be permanent, as it, by its wonderful searching power, entirely cradicates the disease from the system.

The afflicted have only to try it to become convinced of what we may say in regard to it, and to find relief from their sufferings.

THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE." IMPORTANT

HRONIC DIARRHEA, BOILS, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, OHILLS, and FEVERS, HUMORS, LOSS of CONSTITU-

LOW STATE OF THE SYSTEM.

From Jeremiah Stone, M.D., of Provincetown, Mass. I have used the PERUVIAN SERUF in my practice for fifteer months, and it has fulfilled my most sanguine expectations it is the beas ideal of a preparation of iron. From Roswell Kinney, M.D., Mannsville, N. Y.

18 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON,

DRUNKARD, STOP! A Remedy has been dis-

TT WILD NOT WASH OUT. TARBANT'S IN-DELIBLE INK. For Marking Lanen, Muslan, Silk, &c. By years of use has proved itself

For cale by all Druggists. 1y

PAIRBANKS PREMIUM STANDARD SCALES.
GENUINE!!!
HAT, COAU, HAILROAD, PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES.
Farmers', Butchers', Grocers', Druggists', Confectioners'
and Gold SCALES.
Also, Safes, Patent Alarm Honey Drawers, and a complete
assortment of Store Furniture.
Out Out! warehouse in Bosnow is
its MILE STREET, Coreer of Batterymarch Street.
April 29

19

FAIRBANKS & BROWN

# Poetry.

For Zion's Herald. THE RECONCILIATION.

" Forgive, and it shall be forgiven you." BY MABIRTTA F. STANLEY. All that golden autumn day But when daylight died away, Then the strife ceased being waged. Yet what scenes of death are there! Friends with friends are called to part, What ead cries of deep despair,

Melting e'en the stoutest hear When the pure-eyed harvest moon Rose and saw that blood-drenched plain Then she looked in pity down On the myriads of the slain;

On the wounded, dying men, Those, who at the morning's dawn, Eager for the conflict then, Saw the fee advance with scorn, And the victory was won. Yet they now with drooping head,

Lie upon the field, and soon Will be numbered with the dead. And among the wounded ones, Both had dealt the ghastly wounds Which the other's life would close

Sinking from the fatal wound, Faint with thirst, and racked with pain, Crept they slowly o'er the ground, That a brook's side they might gain. At the little brooklet's side, There each met his bitter foe, But all thoughts of anger died

In their hearts, when first laid low. Silent, steadfastly they gaze In each other's pallid face, For a moment, then one says, Almost run is life's short race.

Stranger! thy unerring aim 'Mongst the slain, ah! who can tell " Of the anguish of the heart, When they know that nevermore

Till they from the earth depart, Can they see the lost of yore?" Then the other feebly said, "Thy aim too, wrought its design : In Death's arms I'm lowly laid, But to God I all resign

Yet when loved ones far away Know that from me life has fled, O! how sad will be the day, When the tidings, 'He is dead,' Reaches them in my own home, Far away from war and strife; Yes! the news will snrely come To those dear to me as life."

Thus they talked of home and friends, Of its beauty and its joy, Where love with true pleasure blends. And with them seems no alloy. But they weak and fainter grew,

And their voice could scarce be heard Yet one, ere they bade adieu, Spoke the reconciling word. "As we hope to be forgiven.

We must, ere life's tie is riven, Grasp each other's friendly hand." Then, as life was ebbing fast, And death nearer to them came, There they each forgave the past, Murmuring soft the Saviour's name And when calm and gentle night

Changed to bright and joyous day, When the sun with golden light Rose in its accustomed way, There beside the little rill, Rippling o'er its pebbly bed, Clasping hand in hand-and dead.

#### I KNOW A BEAUTIFUL WOMAN.

I know a beautiful woman,
But she's not of "aweet sixteen;"
Full sixty winters have come and gone,
The "Now" and "Then" between.
Yet every year bath added
A something so fair and true,
Thet on whe's the aweetest woman. I think that ever I knew.

Her eye may be dimmer growing, It hath lost the glance of youth But up from the inner fountains It is flashing love and truth; Her cheeks have not all the freshnes Of the rosebud's glowing red; The purity of the lily, Full-blown, has come in its stead.

And her voice is low and soothing And her voice is low and sooting.

As the hum of sammer bees,
Or twilight rustling 'mong the corn,
Or the song of autumn trees.

She moves with a grace so gentle
Among the garden bowers,
A brighter radiance than their own
Seems falling on her flowers.

All over her face of beauty
There are lines of days gone by—
Of holy loves and earnest hopes
That have wrought there patiently;
They are lovelier far than dimples,
For I know that each was given
To mark the years of dutiful life
That have fitted her for heaven.

I never think of that woman
But my heart throbs high with love,
And I ask, "Can she be more beauteous
In the blissful realms above?"

I can searcely in my dreaming See her face more fair and bright. A spirit of love and light.

The poet may sing his praises
Of the glow of "sweet sixteen";
But there's a holier beauty

Of sixty-five, I ween;
For the girlish face that's moulded
By a true and loving heart,
Will brighten as the heart throbs on,
Rechiseling every part.

# Family Circle.

THE BEREAVED FAMILY.

A few years since a family in our midst might hav been looked upon as enjoying uninterrupted pros-perity. Fortune hovered over them with cheerful smiles, and a lovely group blessed their pleasant bome.
The eldest son was first to leave the hearthstone,
though by so doing he added to their number a
daughter and sister. With his bride he settled but a few minutes' ride from the paternal dwelling. All around seemed bright and joyous, and no clouds were seen in the future borizon. But He who moveth in a mysterious way to perform his will, seeth with other eyes than we see. Perhaps he saw their affections clinging too closely to earth, and he would win them to the skies. To do this must be remove to heaven their dearest earthly treasures? Diphtheria laid his fatal hand upon their latest born, a petted boy of

With manly dignity and fortitude he made his arrangements for his final departure. After he had found himself tenderly sheltered in the bosom of his Saviour, he gave of his earthly possessions tokens to his cherished friends, and after rejoicing with a joy unspeakable, death opened to him the pearly gates of Paradise, and mourning and sadness filled the vacancy he had left, though two lovely daughters remained to mitigate their grief. But " death enters and there's

had been a pleasant journey, she never having know

sessed. She looked more at her own weakness. Her great anxiety was to be like Susan, but her Father in heaven saw fit to lead her in another path. She could not fully understand that it was her high privilege to rejoice in the God of her salvation. But He who will never leave those in darkness who seek his face, appeared for her relief, and the glad tidings reached us, "Mary has been very happy to-day." Soon after this her intellect was clouded, and she was spared the pain of parting with loved ones now so desolate without her. We doubt not she is safe in heaven. May the bereaved believe this a louder call face, appeared for her relief, and the glad tidings for them to be prepared to meet their death-divided ones, and dwell with them through heaven's eternal A. C. WATERHOUSE. Fairfield, Me.

Children.

ON THE DEATH OF A CHILD.

One bright form in beauty moulded, Cold and pulseless neath the sod, One sweet bud, but ha'f unfolded, Soars to meet its Maker, God. One sweet voice is hushed forever In this weary world below, But that voice will sing forever, Sweeter songs than angels know.

Bridgton, Me., June 16. "THOU SHALT NOT STEAL;"

the Grange. They were charitable to the needy, especially to the Jones family, and Billy was allowed to come in at any time to their house, the servants having been told to let him amuse himself around.

You may imagine the surprise, not of the lady only, but of all present. Soon every one in the room had surrounded the lad, who kept saying to himself, "Thou shalt not steal."

Mr. Graham then, kindly taking the child by the hand, asked how he got the spoon. After some time he could pronounce as much as "Under the kitching window—Billy found—'THOU SHALT NOT STEAL.'"

All when much proved at this proof of God's far in

window—Billy found—'THOU SHALT NOT STEAL.'

All were much moved at this proof of God's fear in the heart of one so young; and Mr. Graham, taking him to the hall where the servants were at their meal, told them what an example of honesty and regard for the law of God he had just given them; and as soon as he was disengaged, Mr. Graham brought back Billy to his mother.

The cord woman was filled with gratitude at find.

The good woman was filled with gratitude at finding that the instruction given to her child had not been in vain; and great was her joy when their kind friend promised to place Billy, as a reward for his conduct, in an institution where he would be taken

the best care of, and instructed in such a manner that he might regain some clearness of mind.

God had put his blessing on the faithfulness of an idiot boy; and He will certainly, dear children, do the same to you, if you try to love Him with all your heart.—The Methodist.

> ENIGMAS. No. 37.

I am composed of 22 letters. My 9, 13, 8, 12 is what some persons do for amuse

My 20, 14, 7, 21 is a metal. My 3, 10, 20, 15, 16 is a State. My 5, 2, 11 is a nickname. My 1, 19, 21, 4 is a girl's name. My 17, 13, 8 is what the rebels sometimes do. My 18, 10, 1, 7, 14 is an officer in the army. My 22, 2, 12 is what everybody does. My 16, 2, 14 is a part of the body. My 5 10, 8, 6 is a part of the earth. My whole is the name and residence of the author

I am composed of 33 letters. My 13, 29, 7, 30 is a wild animal. My 32, 3, 12, 18, 23 is a general in our army. My 22, 33, 18, 4, 24 is a boy's name. My 7, 10, 8, 18 is the king of the forest. My 1, 14, 16, 15, 5, 26, 21, 6 is a useful article. My 24, 19, 2, 11, 23 is much used by housekeeper

My 18, 25, 7, 7, 5, 17 is a girl's name. My 22, 29, 9, 27, 28 is a division of time. My whole is the name and age of the author.

My 23, 4, 31, 10, 23, 8, 27 is an enemy to his coun

Susan hastened to join the angel band, beckoning her loved ones of earth to meet her in the skies.

While the summer flowers were yet in bloom they laid her in her narrow bed. Mary was left alone with her parents. They saw her feeble step and heard the ominous cough. Everything that love and medical skill could do for her restoration to health was unavailing, and with deep solicitude did friends watch from day to day the wasting of her delicate frame.

Mary was attracted heavenward. Earth to her had lost many charms. She had not the clear light and unshaken faith that her brother and sister possessed. She looked more at her own weakness. Her

resort to such methods of attracting the public, would not, for obvious reasons, be apt to succeed. Bankers, insurance agents, and others, who aspire to become the custodians of the money of their fellow men, would require a different species of advertising from this; but there are various trades and occupations which need only notoriety to insure success, always provided that when customers are once attracted they never fail to get their money's worth. An honest man who thus arrests public attention will be called nounce him as a swindler, a cheat, and "imposter;' they do not, however, call him a "humbug." He fails, not because he advertises his wares in an outre

they do not, however, call him a "humbug." He fails, not because he advertises his wares in an outre manner, but because, after attracting crowds of patrons, he stupidly and wickedly cheated them.

When the great blacking-maker of London dispatched his agent to Egypt to write on the pyramids of Ghiza, in huge letters, "Buy Warren's Blacking, 30 Strand, London," he was not "cheating" travelers upon the Nile. His blacking was really a superior article, and well worth the price charged for it, but he was "humbugging" the public by this queer way of arresting attention. It turned out just as he anticipated, that English travelers in that part of Egypt were indignant at this desecration, and they wrote back to the London Times (every Englishman writes or threatens to "write to the Times," if anything goes wrong), denouncing the "Goth" who had thus disfigured these ancient pyramids by writing on them, in monstrous letters, "Buy Warren's Blacking, 30 Strand, London." The Times published these letters, and backed them up by several of those awfully grand and dictatorial editorials peculiar to the great "Thunderer," in which the blacking maker, "Warren, 30 Strand," was stigmatized as a man who had no respect for the ancient patriarchs, and it was hinted that he would probably not hesitate to sell his blacking on the sarcophagus of Pharaoh, "or any other"—mummy, if he could only make money by it. In fact, to cap the climax, Warren was denounced as a "humbug." These indignant articles were copied into all the Provincial journals, and very soon, in this manner, the columns of every newspaper in Great Britain were teeming with this advice, "Try Warren's Blacking, 30 Strand, London." The curiosity of the public was thus aroused, and they did "try" it, and finding it a superior article, they con-There once lived a young boy whose name was Billy Jones. But he was not like you, dear children, who can understand what you read, and what you hear. No, poor Billy was foolish. He would, when spoken to, either stare, or laugh in a silly manner, which was very sad to see.

He had a father, a mother, and one sister older than himself. His parents were poor, and had to depend mainly on their daughter Mary, who was at service with a rich lady.

Mr. and Mrs. Graham lived in a fine place called the Grange. They were charitable to the needy, estimated the control of the public was thus aroused, and they did "try" it, and finding it a superior article, they continued to purchase it and recommend it to their friends, and Warren made a fortune by it. But Warren did not cheat his customers, nor practice "an' imposition under fair pretences." He was a charlatan, a humbug, but he was an honest, upright man, and no one called him an imposter or a cheat.

and no one called him an imposter or a cheat.

When the tickets for Jenny Lind's first concert having been told to let him amuse himself around.

But though poor Billy was so ignorant, he would remember most of what he heard about God, about heaven, and about our Lord Jesus Christ; and whenever his mother spoke to him of those things, his face would brighten up with pleasure.

Of all the portions of the Bible which Billy had had explained to him, the Ten Commandments had impressed him most, and he would be heard again and again repeating to himself the words of the eighth, "Thou shalt Not steal."

One day he had been sent to the Grange with a first in their columns the next morning. Probably two millions of readers read the announcement, and asked, "Who is Genin, the hatter?" Genin became famous in a day. Every man involuntarily examined his hat, to see if it was made by Genin; and an Iowa America were sold at auction, several business men, aspiring to notoriety, "bid high" for the first ticket. It was finally knocked down to "Genin, the hatter," had impressed him most, and he would be heard again and again repeating to himself the words of the eighth, "Thou shalt not stead."

One day he had been sent to the Grange with a message to his sister. As he passed under the kitchen window he saw in the grass something shining, and picked it up. It was a beautiful silver spoon, such as poor Billy never handled before. He knew little, but enough to see how much richer would his hard working father be made by this; but this poor lad had in his heart the fear of God, that fear which keeps us from sm.

He put the spoon in his coat-sleeve, for his pocket was not deep enough to hide it entirely, and walked in. After having given his message, he added that he must see the lady. They all were surprised, for he always had seemed afraid of their master and mistress. His look too was so strange, that the good-natured servants gathered around him; but to all their inquiries as to what ailed him, he only answered by repeating his request, and as soon as unobserved, he made his way to the parlor, where there was company.

The sight of so many strangers made his poor heart had impressed him had be in the sense in which the word "humbar" in the probably two millions of readers read the announcement, and asked, "Who is Genin, the hatter?" Genin heach to see if it was made by Genin; and an Iowa editor declared that one of his neighbors discovered the name of Genin his old hat, and immediately announced the fact to his neighbors discovered the name of Genin his old hat, and immediately announced the fact to his neighbors discovered the name of Genin his old hat, and immediately announced the fact to his neighbors discovered the name of Genin his old hat, and immediately announced the fact to his neighbors discovered the name of Genin his hat one of his neighbors discovered the name of Genin his hat one of his neighbors discovered the name of Genin his had an out of the name of Genin his hat one of his neighbors discovered the name of Genin his had an out of the name of Genin his

as to what ailed him, he only answered by repeating his request, and as soon as unobserved, he made his way to the parlor, where there was company.

The sight of so many strangers made his poor heart beat fast; but on he went, intent upon returning to its owners what he had found. At last Mrs. Graham saw him, when she exclaimed in astonishment, though kindly, "Well, my boy, what do you want tc-day?"

Billy then approached her, and pulling the spoon Billy then approached her, and pulling the spoon out of his coat-sleeve, put it in her hands, repeating according to Webster's definition, may be called under fair pretenses."-New York Mercury.

A writer in the Home Journal relates the following

"Perhaps the most interesting case on record, is that of a young clergyman, the narrative of which is from the immediate communication of the Archbishop of Bordeaux. The young ecclesiastic, when the prelate was at the same college, used to rise every night, and write out either sermons or pieces of music. To study his condition, the bishop betook himself several nights, consecutively, to the chamber of the young man, where he made the following observations: man, where he made the following observations:—
"This young clergyman used to rise, take paper, and begin to write. Before writing music, he would take a stick and rule the lines. He wrote the notes with the corresponding words, both with the utmost accuracy; or when, by chance, he had written the words too wide, he altered them. After completing a sermon, he would read it aloud, from beginning to end. If any passage displeased him, he erased it, and wrote the amended passage correctly over the other. On one occasion, in order to ascertain whether he used his eyes, the bishop interposed a sheet of pastetook not the least notice, but went on writing as be fore. The limitations of his perceptions to what fore. The limitations of his perceptions to what he was thinking about were very curious. A piece of aniseseed cake, that he had sought for, he ate approvingly; but when, on another occasion, a piece of the same cake was put in his mouth, he spat it out. It is to be observed that he always knew when his pen had ink in it; and if they adroitly changed his paper when he was writing, he knew it; if the sheet substituted was of a different size from the former, and in that case he appeared embarrassed. But if the stituted was of a different size from the former, and in that case he appeared embarrassed. But if the fresh sheet of paper, which was substituted for that written on was exactly of the same size with it, he appeared not to be aware of the change; and he would continue to read off his composition from the blank sheet of paper as fluently as when the manuscript lay before him; nay, more, he would continue his corrections, and introduce an amended passage, writing it upon the precise place in the blank sheet corresponding with that which it would have occupied on the already written page.

"Süch are the feats of somnambulism! The ecclesiastic, indeed, seems at first to have seen through a

"Such are the feats of somnambulism! The ecclesiastic, indeed, seems at first to have seen through a sheet of pasteboard; but the concluding fact in his case shows that he really used his perception only to identify the size and place of the sheet of paper. His writing upon it was the mechanical transcript of an act of mental penmanship. The corrections fell into the right places upon the paper owing to the fidelity with which he retained the mental picture, his stantion being exclusively concentrated on the see

It is curious to remark how unwilling people ge

My 18, 29, 7, 7, 5, 17 is a girl's name.

My whole is the name and age of the author.

Ansiers. No. 35—Christ will care for mother now. No. 36—The Path of Life, by Rev. Daniel Wise.

\*\*Wise.\*\*

\*\*Wise.\*\*

\*\*HUMBUG.\*\*

\*\*BY P. T. BARNUM.\*\*

When I come to sit down earnestly to fulfill my engagement with the publishers of the Mercury, to write for them a series of articles upon the "Humbug sinches in height, and so very learned to the true definition of that word. To be sure, Webster says that humbug, as a noun, is an "imposition under fair pretenses;" and as a verb is in "To deceive; to impose on." With all due deference to Doctor Webster, I submit that, according to present usage, this is not the only, nor even the generally accepted definition of that term. We will suppose, for instance, that a man with "fair pretenses "compresented an assertion that he is a moral and religious man, a member of the church, a man of wealth, etc., etc. It turns out that he is not worth a dollar, but is a base, lying wretch, an impostre and a cheat. He is a moral and religious man, a member of the church, a man of wealth, etc., etc. It turns out that he is not worth a dollar, but is a base, lying wretch, an impostre and a cheat. He is a moral and religious man, a member of the church, a man of wealth, etc., etc. It turns out that he is not worth a dollar, but is a base, lying wretch, an impostre and a cheat. He is a moral and religious man, a member of the church, a man of wealth, etc., etc. It turns out that he is not worth a dollar, but is a base, lying wretch, an impostre and a cheat. He is a moral and religious man, a member of the church, a man of wealth, etc., etc. It turns out that he is not worth a dollar, but is a base, lying wretch, an impostre and a cheat. He is a moral and religious man, a member of the church, a man of wealth, etc., etc. It turns out that he is not worth a dollar, but is a base, lying wretch, an impostre writers and a cheat. He is a moral and religious man, a member of the church, a man of wealth, et

HOW VALLANDIGHAM LEFT CANADA.

This is the way Vallandigham run the lines and came home from Canada. For some time past the "martyr" has been known to indulge in the pastime of fishing in Detroit river, a few miles below Sandwich, at the old "Red Tavern." On Tuesday evening, he left the Hirous House for the above locality, where he remained until about 91-2 o'clock, at which time he was conveyed across the river at Wyandotte, where he took the Michigan Southern road. A man residing in Detroit is known to have purchased a ticket over this road for Cincinnati on that day, and as he did not leave the city at all, it is fair to presume that it was obtained for Vallandigham. Be that as-it may, "Val" crossed the river at Wyandotte, he previously having been disguised so as to avoid detection, and at about 10 o'clock he was on his way to Ohio in a sleeping-car.

WHO SPEAKS ENGLISH MOST PURELY? I do hope your papers will not donate anything more—not even to objects of charity—for the cockney journals are so troubled about it that they do not "sleep o'nights." It makes a vast difference whether a word is first brought into general use in our country or in England; if here, it is all right; if there, it "Yenkee slane". This is a very proper and pertry or in England; if here, it is all right; if there, it is "Yenkee slang." This is a very proper and perfect people, as the world goes; but, judged by the Americans, they have a few slight faults. We are told that the letter h is properly used by all respectable people here; but if that be true I'm inclined to think the respectable people rather scarce. One case I thought extremely funny. I objected to some rooms that were shown me by a respectable (as I thought) old lady, because of the sun. "That is true," she replied: "but then you see 'ow 'igh and hairy they are.' old lady, because of the sun. "That is true," she re-plied; "but then you see 'ow 'igh and hairy they are.' They do a great many queer things, and, among others, they always spell cider with a y.—London let-ter to Boston Transcript.

# Biographical.

Bro. Joseph Hunt died in Milford, June 16. Bro. Hunt belonged to the Protestant Episcopal Church until his coming to Milford, twelve years since, when he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church. He possessed a clear head and warm heart. For some years past he occupied the responsible relation of class leader, always manifesting the most hearty interest in his class. Few in any church excelled him in earnest lifter for the conversion of men, laboring in season and out of season. He truly loved God and his church. His sickness was very distressing, but he had complete victory throughout. His last words to his pastor were, "Tell the unconverted, tell the church, I have complete salvation through Christ." He leaves a widow and four children. May God comfort them. BRO. JOSEPH HUNT died in Milford, June 16. Bro.

Miss Emma Brigham Bagnall, died in Chelsea, Mass., June 14, 1864, in the 21st year of her age. Some six years since she gave her heart to Christ, and became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. This profession she has honored by an irreproachable life and example, which has greatly endeared her to us all. Her disposition was unusually amiable; and to this she had add the grages of culture dengtional and social for her annie, which has given the position was unusually amiable; and to this she had added the graces of culture, educational and social, far beyond most of her age. Her spirit and example were eminently useful among us, and the family and the church feel deeply their loss, but rejoice in her gain. Her refined taste delighted itself in the beauties of nature and art; hence she was desirous to live till June to behold once more the blooming beauties of this lower world. In this she was gratified. During her illness of some months, she was composed and peaceful, and quite triumphant as death drew near, leaving many precious sayings, that will long live in the memory of her friends.

L. D. Barrows.

WM. H. BROCK, of Co. E, 13th Maine Regiment, died at Marine Hospital, New Orleans, April 21, 1864. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a true patriot. He died in defense of the "old flag," and sleeps in a Christian soldier's grave.

C. MUNGER.

SISTER ANGELINE S. GOODWIN, wife of Joseph H. Goodwin, (of the 2d Maine Cavalry) died in Pittston, Me, June 17, 1864, aged 24 years. Sister Goodwin was converted when 11 years old; and from her conversion to her death, was an ornament in the Methodist Episcopal Church. I was with her when she died; and if my infidelity had not been killed before, her triumph in Jesus at that hour would have silenced it forever. Glory be to God for the power of the dying Christian! It not merely proves that "to die is gain," but it gives life to the living. May God bless the brave and noble husband who is defending our homes and institutions, and sanctify the beding our homes and institutions, and sanctify the be ning friends.
H. B. Abbot. Gardiner, Me., June 27.

JOHN NEWELL CHASE, of Seabrook, N. H., died Feb. 6, 1864, aged 28 years; and in two short weeks he was followed by his sister, HARRIET N. GARLAND, of Hamptheir spiritual good.

RELEMAN RYDER.

Miss Clara Ella Drew died in the city of Grand Rapids, Michigan, on the 8th day of June, 1864, in the 19th year of her age, of chronic spinal affection and disease of the heart. Sister Clara's place of nativity was Roxbury; Mass., but for about eight years past she with her parents had resided in Grand Rapids. She had been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this place about three years, and was also a member of the Sabbath School, to which she was ardently attached. Her very amiable and social disposition drew around her many friends who now mourn her early removal from their midst. The character of her last illness was such as to prevent her leaving her dying testimony; nevertheless we

Grand Rapids, June 10.

J. W. Robinson.

Moses C. Sargent, a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Lisbon, N. H., was instantly killed, at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864, by a rifle ball which passed through his head. He was born in Grantham, Sept. 30, 1819, where he passed the days of his youth. He enlisted in the 11th Regiment, Co. G. N. H. Vols., Aug. 15, 1862. The record of this death helps to swell the catalogue of woes which this unnatural war has occasioned; but his bereaved widow and two fatherless sons may be consoled by the reflection that the costly sacrifice was in behalf of country, humanity and religion. In Bro. Sargent, to a naturally kind and amiable disposition were added the graces of Christianity. An extract from the last letter he wrote to his, wife will show the state of his mind. Under date of May 1, 1864, speaking of his prospects, he says: "All is uncertain in time of war, but there is One in whom we can trust, and feel safe. He is my refuge; in him do I trust; though surrounded by evil influence in almost all its forms, he is able to keep all those who trust in him." In a previous letter referring to the prevailing wickedness, he says: "I am thankful that I have no will to take part in such vain and foolish nets; I had rather take the Bible or Testament and go away by myself, and read and meditate. Last evening a few of us met at some distance from camp, and enjoyed a season of prayer and praise to God for his goodness to us and our nation. He had been in Hospital for some months, and on joining his regiment immediately went into the terrible conflict in which he lost his life. He rests in the soil of Virginia, made too sacred by the blood of the martyrs in the cause of freedom to be trampled by the feet of detested tyrants or cringing slaves.

Lisbon, N. H., June 30.

Bro. Jerry Farr died June 17, aged 26 years. Bro. Farr became a disciple of the Saviour during the revival of 1858, in Scituate, R. I, and united with the Freewill Baptist Church. He was received into the Methodist Episcopal Church of this place, June, 1863. He was a young man of great promise, but consumption laid its destroying hand upon him, and after patiently suffering for eight months, richly sustained by the presence of his Saviour, he sweetly fell asleep, and passed on before. We miss our brother from the official board, from the Sabbath School, and from our choir. Funeral services were held in our church—and then his brethren of the Mystic Tic carried his remains to their last resting-place. He rests in hope.

L. Benton Bates.

Millville, June 28.

Millville, June 28.

Bro. George A. Clark, son of Jacob and Mary J. Clark, fell in defense of his country at Bermuda Hundred, near Chester Station, Va., May 11, 1864, aged 26 years. He was mortally wounded the day previous, and died on board the hospital steamer bound to Fortress Monroe. He first enlisted in Oct., 1861, in the N. H. Vols., Co. D, under Col. Abbot, as drummer, and after serving his country faithfully cleven months his health failed, and he returned home. His health improved, and still feeling a deep interest in his country's welfare he again enlisted, Dec. 1863, in the same regiment, and while engaged in carrying off the wounded was strack by the fatal missile. Bro. Clark was converted at the age of 15, and was baptized by Rev. E. Adams and united with the Methodist Episcopal Church in Manchester, N. H. He carried his religion into the army. To his companion, in his last letter, he wrote to bring up his little daughter in the fear and admonition of the Lord. To his youngest brother he said, "Tell my parents that if it is my lot to fall, I die in defense of my home and country." He leaves a wife, one child, an aged father and mother, brothers and sisters, to mourn. May they all meet beyond the river.

N. A. GLIDDEN.

tained the remains of that John Milton who died at his house in Bunbill Fields in the winter of 1674; the all-powerful controversialist, who, in the cause of the people, crushed the learned Salmasius full in the view of Europe; the poet who produced the "Paradise Lost."—Miller's Headship of Christ.

He was a man of noble reasoning powers, and sound judgment, which caused all who knew him to seek his advice in both temporal and spiritual things. In a word, he was a Christian gentleman. He passed away from earth just a cerus such man does, in the triumphs of the Christian faith. His record is on high. God bless his widow and children.

JOSEPH KING.

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THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF MR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in m. R. RENNEDI, of Koxbury, has discovered in one our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures EVERY KIND OF HUMOR,

From the worst Scrofula down to a common pimple. I has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases, (both thunder humor.) He has now in hossession over one hundred certificates of its value, all wit in twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth. One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples of the face.

the face.
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ing ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

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Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most de-

and the most careful druggists in the country are unammoning in the presenting the Medical Discovery to your notice, I do it with a full knowledge of its curative power, in relieving all and curing most of those diseases to which you are unfortunately so liable.

That most exeruciating disease to an affectionate mother,

NURSING SORE MOUTH.

Is cured as if by a mirracle; your own temper is restored to it natural sweetness, and your babe from short and fretful nap to calm and sweet slumbers; and the Medical Discovery be comes a fountain of blessing to your husband and household. In the more advanced stages of CANKER,

it extends to the stomach, causing

CANKER,
it extends to the stomach, causing
DYSPEPSIA,
which is nothing but canker on the stomach; then to the
testines and

testines and

KIDNEYS,
ereating a sinking, gone-feeling, and an indifference even
the cares of your family.

Your stomach is

BAW AND INFLAMED,
your food distresses you, and you can only take certain kin
and even of that your system does not get half the nouri
ment it contains, as the acrimonious fluid of the canker eat
up; then your complexion loses its bloom and becomes sall
or greenish, and your best day is gone. For want of nouri
ment your system becomes loose and flabby, and the fibres
your body become relaxed. Then follow a train of disear
which the Medical Discovery is peculiarly adapted to
CURE:
Palpitation of the heart, pain in the side, weakness of the spi

CURE:
Palpitation of the heart, pain in the side, weakness of the spir and small of the back, pain of the hip joint when you retir irregularity of the bowels, and also, that most exeruciating diseases, the and smar or contributed the price of the pri

MEDICAL DISCOVERY
you have both the preventive and the cure, with this great and
good quality, that it will never under any circumstances, do
you any injury.
No change of dict ever necessary—eat the best you can get
and enough of it.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults one tablespoonful per day. and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE,—Adults one tablespoonful per day—Children over ten years, dessert spoonful—Children from five to eight years, teaspoonful. As no directions can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day. Yours truly, DONALD KENNEDY. Price \$1.00 per bottle. For sale by every druggist in the United States,

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April 20 3mos O. M. WENTWORTH.

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One application will keep the Hair moist for several days, and retain it in any Required Position, without the aid of any other preparation.
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It will Remove all Dandruff, keep the Scalp Clean, and the Hair Sweet, Moist and Soft.
It contains no oil, alchohol, or any other injurious ingredients, and is the MOST PERFECT HAIR DRESSING IN THE WORLD.

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Jan 27

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Office hours, 7 to 9, A. M.—1 to 3, P. M. 1y July 30 BOARDING. Persons desiring a quiet, religious home, cither transient or permanent, may be pleasantly mmodated at No. 3 Green Street, a few steps from Bow Square and the Revere House. tf June 22

doin Square and the Revere House, tf June 22

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is compounded in strict accordance with the well known laws
of Physiology and modern vegetable Chemistry. It is not a
"DYR," and will not stain a particle. It will "RESTORE
GRAY HAIR." in all cases to its original color, it promotes
a luxuriant growth of new HAIR in all cases on BALD HEADS
when the glands or roots of the hair are not completely disorganized. It prevents the hair from falling off, and removes
all dandruff, heat humors and itching from the scalp. It
keeps the hair soft, m. ist and perfectly healthy, and gives it
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has all the flavor of OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA, and is but half the price; and also that

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recommend it to all elergyman and their families."

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1y Feb 3

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The subscribers continue to manufacture at their old and
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Manufactured by the BELLE-MONTE SKIRT COMPANY,
25 Federal Street, Boston, 114 Chamber Street, New York.
For sale by all First Class Retail Houses throughout the United States and Europe. for sale by all First Class hereal lavases and except.

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For elegance of form, and great strength and elasticity of prings, these Skirts have never been equaled.

The various improvements recently pat nied are the greatest novelties yet introduced in this indispen able article of a ladies' wardrobe. And they are practical as well as novel. The Dorsal Support is a genuine common sense arrangement; and also the manner of uniting the springs; and of confining them to the tane. and also the manner of uniting the springs; and of confining them to the tape.

In fact, all the weak and objectionable points found in other Skirts are entirely removed or overcome in these, and they are without question the most STYLISH, CONVENIENT AND DURABLE Skirt ever produced; and decidedly the most economical. No lady who understands their peculiarities will be induced to buy an ordinary Skirt.

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